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# THE NATIONAL E G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1855.

VOL. IX.

FOR THE NATIONAL ERA. ROSA AND HER SUITORS.

BY EMILIE F. CARLEN. One Year of Wedlock," " The Bride of Ombo

TRANSLATED BY ELBERT PERCE.

CHAP. IV.

Rosa.

two pictures were, we know not. Our heroine

may venture to draw some one or two conclu-

NO. 455.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLEANOR SOUTHMAYD'S WARDSHIP. BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

Boston, Sept. 9, 185—.

"I, in love with my guardian!" I said you would think me weak and pitiable; but I never dreamed you could think that, Margaret. I wish you had not said those words; they haunt me; and they are not true—cannot be true. I am too selfish to love anybody; and it is that which makes me feel so disturbed about this report of his engagement to Miss G——. We had grown to be such good friends; he has occupied himself so much with me of late, reading to me and with me, striving to draw out and give clearness to my untrained thoughts, and give clearness to my untrained thoughts, is to take place there, in the church where the that, even while I do not mistake the motive, I

Next week, Mr. F—— goes down to Oldfield, Richard and Robin.

"Dear Uncle John," began Miss Summerhe soe some old friends there, and I shall con"Dear Uncle John," began Miss Summerhe hand to drop upon her lap. Her head fell over upon one shoulder, and, thus lost in silent to see some old friends there, and I shall contrive to accept the invitation of Judge B—
and his wife, to spend some days with them.
October will bring Susan Summerfield's marriage day, and my birthday. Mr. Summerfield and he method and his guggests that the wedding take place on the can then celebrate both events at once. I suppose it will indeed be a happy day with him, but the independence for which I sighed a year ago has lost its charms; there seems little hapminess now in being free to go out and tread the minest now in being free to go out and tread the finite to accept the invitation of Judge B—
if it is to accept the invitation of Judge B—
if it is to accept the invitation of Judge B—
if it is to accept the invitation of Judge B—
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if it is to accept the invitation of Judge B—
if it is to accept the invitation of Judge B—
if it is to accept the invitation of Judge B—
if it is the interrupted her hand on his shoulder, but he interrupted her with his—

"Dear Uncle Jonn, began Alics

if it is the hand on his shoulder, and, thus lost in silent he interrupted her with his—

"Dear Uncle Jonn, began Alics

if it is in the interrupted her with his—

"Dear Uncle Jonn, began Alics

"Dear Uncle Jonn, began Alics

if it is in the interrupted her with his—

"Dear Uncle Jonn, be take place on the interrupted her with his—

"Dear Susans Summerfield's mar
if it and profound meditation, a whole hour slipped away. At last she started violently, as if she had just awakened from a bright dream of bliss, to a cold, prosaic reality. Slowly arising, she trime the expiring lamp, and, going to a to his counting house as quietly as if there had on he ever been the least thought of danger. Oh! to his counting house as quietly as if there had on he regarded with deep emotion. She resumed her with a my de

ian; and yet he is in no way to blame. My father placed his property in that house, and it himself and the Doctor, and the noise and conwas his wish that it should remain there until I fusion, coal gas and slops, damp beds and damp linens, he won't live a year." attained my majority.

Attained my majority.

I was at Judge B——'s when the news of the made; but unwilling to let him see it, and feeldiately to me. I think he must grow nervous tempt at gayety—
"Why don't you get married, then, Mr. Bigediately to me. I think he must grow nervous of late, for he was very much agitated. Begging to see me alone, I led the way into the library, and gently as possible he broke to me the truth. I was poor; the wealth which I had epityed from my cradle had suddenly vanished. But I could not realize it then; I do not now; alone. How should I? I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared that money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money; I had never even asked or cared what money in the provident of the figures is not quite so distinct. The first of the figures is not quite so distinct. The first of the figures is not quite so distinct. The first of the figures is not quite so distinct. The first of the figures is not quite so dist ning on my mind-all that I had failed to do with that money while it was mine; and it was

this that brought the tears to my eyes, as I mur-"Oh, if it happened a year hence!" "You need apprehend no change in those you love, Eleanor, or in those who love you said my guardian, sadly, as he laid an ansealed note upon my knee, and turned away. The address was in Elliott's hand, and I needed no clairvoyant to tell me its contents. There are moments in which every soul is clairvoyant. "I wish to speak with Judge B-a mo We wish you to come home; indeed, Mr. Bige-low bade me not come without you," he added, with a smile; "and little Juliet had already

"I will go; but stay, Mr. Summerfield. You are aware of the contents of this letter?"
"I am; Mr. Elliott said he felt himself bound honor to make his wishes known to me be mere matter of form, yet it shows him to be Did he know of this failure when he wrote

He did not; but I met him accidentally an hour ago, and he expressed regret only for your sake. It would make no change in his feelings toward you, he said. He had enough

have no love to give him." "Then you do not love him, Eleanor?" He

had turned back, and surprise brought the clear, red blood to his cheek and lip. "No!" I said, firmly. "I am poor, you say; I can work; you have taught me that is no dis-

grace, sir; but I cannot make my whole life a He leaned towards me, and seemed about to

Poverty, Margaret? or, even an half hour later, when little Juliet sprang from behind the door, with her "Aunt Lellenor's tum!" and, with her

arms about my neck, I met Mr. Bigelow's vice-like grasp, and heard his half-scolding— "And it's high time, Juliet; next, you'll be

make the girl cry with your kisses and your sorrys.' There is nothing in particular to cry about or to be sorry for, unless it be that peo-

supper; I'm hungry as a bear!"
I sat down to the table with them, be

speak, but he did not, only took my two hands in his, while a strange light sparkled in his eye pulse, as by the sharp pain that followed, as I and quivered on his face. and quivered on his face.
"You will tell him, sir?" 'No, Eleanor; he will hardly be satisfied with a guardian's word. You must answer that letter yourself. I will come for you to-night;

and, some day, we will talk over your affairs; this failure may not be so bad as it is represented. But you need rest now; I will explain to Mrs. B——;" and he arranged the sofa pilprove but a dream. ows for me, and drew the heavy curtains, to shut is it?" out the wakeful sunbeams, as carefully as if I and been his sister, or any one else that he oved, even Miss Ada G——.

He did not come until after tea; but Mrs.

"Of how often I have said I would give all my wealth for one true, loving heart."

"And are all these tears because the kind of the said o

time. I was so confused, I scarcely knew my-self; and so that must was yielded, as well as another, for he would have taken me straight to the parlor, and told them all; but I was mi-

running away, and leaving the old man alone.

But God bless you, my daughter. Susan, don't

after all.

ELEANOR.

WAR AND LOVE.

War and Love are strange compeers— War sheds blood, and Love sheds tears; War has spears, and Love has darts;

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1855, by Elbert Perce, in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.] pleased the old gentleman to consider me in a like starving condition, and sat wondering which was the richest, the Eleanor Southmayd of to day, or the Eleanor Southmayd of a year ago. But, in every change, I am ever thine,

Boston, October 3, 185-.

of Hamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have suffered less from this change than my guard-but with that side that troubles him now, though

Oct. 10th.—You were right, Margaret; I did love him; I do love him, now and forever! I did not mean to deceive you, but I did not know it clearly myself until to-day.

He sent for me to the little room we call the library, to-day, and laid before me all the papers relative to my affairs. They were somewhat complicated, but he made them clear—so what L could easily see how, out of a for-love that I could easily see how, out of a for-love what I could easily see how, out of a for-love what I could easily see how, out of a for-love what I could easily see how, out of a for-love what I could easily see how out of a for-love what I could easily see how out of a for-love what I could easily see how out of a for-love what I could easily see how out of a for-love what I could easily see how out of a for-love what I could easily see how out of a for-love what I could easily see how out of a for-love what I could easily see how out of a for-love what I could easily see how out of a for-love what I could easily see how out of a for-love what I could easily see how out of a for-love what I could easily see how out of a for-love whether love when I could easily see how out of a for-love whether love when y sacrifice, which could rescue us both from this is evidently the artist herself, the modest love and this is evidently the artist herself, the modest love when, agreeably to my parents' wishes, I engaged myself to Ferdinand? Now I am his bride—soon to be his wife—and, with God's assistance, will find in my own soul the strength follows.

While the thoughts are follows. clear, that I could easily see how, out of a for-tune of twenty-five thousand dollars, I had but a trifle over one thousand left. It was very strange, but somehow that one thousand at that moment seemed of more value to me than the whole had a month ago. I felt more grateful for it. It was something to ward off the worst attacks of want; and I sat for some time with my eyes fixed upon those four little figures at the foot of a long column, as if they possessed

"You have borne this loss of fortune very calmly, Eleanor."
I looked up, and became conscious that Mr.

Summerfied was regarding me very intently from the opposite side of the table.

"Then it is due to your teachings, sir, far more than to anything in myself. A year ago, I shudder to think how it might have affected me then! But, now, I have learned to know that what one is, and not what one has, is the essential point. You have taught me that a life of carnest endeavor is better than wealth—that. he interrupted hastily, "which may be altogether needless, if not impertinent. Do not let this change in your circumstances influence your decision; put it wholly aside, and answer as your heart dictates; then, I shall feel bound to approve;" and again he turned to leave me "Then take back this letter," I said, rising, and tell Mr. Elliott that I fully appreciate his oble conduct; that I shall think higher of huninity, for his sake; but it is only another real why I should not become his wife, for I te no love to give him."

| Anave nothing to say but this, Eleanor," | Sequence and love are better than wealth—that | kindness and love are better than selfish lux | ury. Oh! you can never, never know, sir, all that I owe you," I went on, with growing excitement, as the memory of all the past years | how the notes. Poor, poor Manner-stedt," she murmured, in a lower tone, "hard and thankless is thy lot. Oh, my God, if I might venture to do something for him; but—no, no—I dare not. Either I should hurt his on, no—I dare not. Either I should hurt his on, no—I dare not. Either I should hurt his on, no—I dare not. Either I should hurt his on, no—I dare not. Either I should hurt his and that love you," I went on, with growing excitement, as the memory of all the past years—how he slightly raised his foot to mark that I owe you," I went on, with a light, white forehead furrowed with impatience, as the little f

"Then stay here, Eleanor!" He came quickly round to where I was standing, and there was something in his glange that caused mine to droop, and sent a delicious shiver through my whole frame.

"Stay with me always—forever, Eleanor.

"Sursly your heart must here a tayed there was rendered indistinct to here."

"Sursly your heart must here a tayed trop how."

"Stay with me always—forever, Eleanor.
Surely your heart must have taught you how very dear you have become to me—that I love you, Eleanor.
Or has it no word to say in reply to mine?"

The word is the emotion which overmastered her soul. Rosa's lips uttered no word as to the occasion of the deep feelings which were reflected in her eyes. However, as we should like perchance thou stolest the time to watch

pulse, as by the sharp pain that followed, as I thought of Miss G—, and uttered her name.

"Miss G— will soon become the wife of my good friend, Professor S—. Is that all, Eleanor?" And he held out his arms.

That was my home—my rest. Folded close to his heart, I lay, like a weary child, not daring to unclose my eyes, and look up, lest it should prove but a dream.

"September 29, 1826, 8 P. M.—Oh, what a day—oh, what a world of sorrow and blessed—"Round with hearless sneer, and scorn, and y the try.

To wound with hearless sneer, and scorn, and y the try.

To wound with hearless sneer, and scorn, and y the try.

To wound with hearless sneer, and scorn, and y the try.

To wound with hearless sneer, and scorn, and y the try.

To wound with hearless sneer, and scorn, and y the try.

To wound with hearless sneer, and scorn, and y the try.

That was my home—my rest. Folded close it, it might betray the secret. We will read a page or two of Ross's diary.

"September 29, 1826, 8 P. M.—Oh, what a day—oh, what a world of sorrow and blessed—"Round with hearless sneer, and scorn, and y the try.

To wound with hearless sneer, and scorn, and y the try.

To wound with hearless sneer, and scorn, and y the try.

The sacred sorrows of thy sore-bereaved breast!

No human eye the burial rite surveys,
Save that the hireling sexton chanceth near the And while thou summon'st strength from thy des

unclose my eyes, and look up, lest it should day—oh, what a world of sorrow and blessed—ness the human heart can contain; but to Thee, it?"

day—oh, what a world of sorrow and blessed—To aid thee in this last most solemn task, and while the state of th

serly of my happiness, and he at last consented to tell none but Susan, until after the wedding

completely engrossed me, that my attention was withdrawn from the horse; and he, feeling the reins relax, immediately started at full speed. I should have been dashed to pieces, had not Mannerstedt, quicker than lightning, seized the horse by the bridle, and fortunately succeeded A TALE OF SWEDISH DOMESTIC LIFE. n holding him until I sprang out. However, he was unable to master the animal any longer with a violent effort, the horse threw Manner stedt to the ground with such force that he was struck senseless, and the infuriated animal con tinued his mad career, never stopping until he had dashed the vehicle against the last corner house at the end of the street, breaking it into fragments, and so entangling himself in the har-With our reader's permission, we will now ness that he was obliged to stand still. People mount another flight of stairs, and enter a large, agreeable apartment, containing everything which splender and good taste, united, can efficiently appears to stand still. People ran towards him from all directions, and everything was soon quiet again, except my heart, for I had seen Mannerstedt carried away, as if which splendor and good taste, united, can ef-

which splendor and good taste, united, can effect, to conduce to the enchantment of the whole. In a charming little alcove stood the natural.
"I sat upon a sofa, and never ventured to ask bed, enshrouded with white muslin curtains : and give clearness to my untrained thoughts, that, even while I do not mistake the motive, I am so selfish that I cannot bear to think of him as belonging to anybody. I am thoroughly miserable, and ashamed of myself; but this "knot grass" is here; and Aunt Hul. Against Month of the case stands.

"I sat upon a sofa, and never ventured to ask a question regarding him of whom my thoughts in aiding the my whole being! papa entered, and Mannersteeld's leisure thoroughly miserable, and ashamed of myself; there is to take place there, in the church where the bit day of the King had selected as suitable, instruction of the war christone of Louis Philippe. But deprived of the war claimstone was planted a pretty glass lamp, which cast a faint gleaming light upon the delicate and beautiful form of Rosa. She was seated on a tabourer the both of the constitution. The very severity with him to avert or to brave the case stands.

"I sat upon a sofa, and never ventured to ask a question regarding him of whom my thoughts in aiding them in their wicked attempt at extending the royal power beyond the limits faint gleaming light upon the delicate and beant the King had selected as suitable, instruction the was question regarding him of whom my thoughts was planted a pretty glass lamp, which cast a faint gleaming light upon the delicate and beant the king had not received the slightest injury, merely being stunned by the fall. I said nothing, for the future, which is a question regarding him of whom my thoughts were full, when, oh, what joy thrilled through the royal power beyond the limits of the Constitution. The very severity with the administration of a new Cabinet the King and ever ventured to ask a question regarding him of whom my thoughts were full, when, oh, what joy thrilled through the very severity with the consult about my plants for the future, which is a question regarding him of whom my thoughts were full, when, oh, what joy thrilled through the royal power beyond the limits of the Constitution. The very severity wi and at its side stood a small table, strewn with

hold. It is well for me that the presence of Mr. Fletcher and little Juliet has so completely broken in upon the quiet routine of our usual life, for it makes it easier for me to withdraw into my old silent mood.

The presence of Mr. Good genius! We all know there could be before her; but her thoughtful eyes, which ever and anon were elevated from the book to the damp, evinced that her mind was fixed on objects far distant. At length, apparing the book which lay open and anon were elevated from the book to the flame of the lamp, evinced that her mind was fixed on objects far distant. At length, apparing to look wonderfully unconscious, while he related the remarkable exploits of problems of the poung man, I was anxious to see how he was, also—therefore, I climbed these terrible steep stairs, and had the extreme satisfaction of finding Mr. Mannerstedt fully restored to recollection, and out of all danger. Thinking that Rosa might have recognised her deliverer, and might likeently weary, she closed the book, and allowed her hand to drop upon her lap. Her head fell over upon one shoulder and thus lest in silent wise be anxious for his safety, I brought him

comparable, and so little akin to earth." She opened the little portfolio, and drew forth three

pictures, which represented as many scenes of times gone by, and which she had sketched from memory. She unrolled one of them, and held it towards the lamp. The picture represented a chamber, in which two figures were visible—the one in the centre leaning in an attitude of the one in the centre leaning in an attitude of the one in the centre leaning in an attitude of the present.

the one in the centre leaning in an attitude of her heart. I was at Judge B——'s when the news of the failure reached Mr. Summerfield. After ascertaining that it was but too true, he came immediately made; but unwilling to let him see it, and feel langth an attitude of failure reached Mr. Summerfield. After ascertaining that it was but too true, he came immediately nonchalance upon a Spanish cane, while he regarded with a degree of condescension the other, who stood a short distance from the point of making a little bonfire of them, rial throne, which the heir of Napoleon was to

ceremony with the woman's excuse that you'd nothing to wear!"

I had promised to be bridesmaid, and the more to bid our friend, the merchant, good that I even more to bid our friend, the merchant, good cared for Mannerstedt, he would be driven from might. In the headurened of the coordinate of the c I had promised to be bridesmaid, and the hight. In the background of the room appears, the house at once, and thus be entirely deprived the house at once, and thus house at once and the house at once at once and the house at on the house at once, and thus be entirely deprived of white corded silk.

Oct. 10th.—You were right, Margaret; I did love him; I do love him, now and forever! I did not mean to deceive you, but I did not know it clearly myself until to-day.

He sent for me to the little income which he earns here daily. Have I not made the most difficult but necessary sacrifice, which could rescue us both from this is evidently the artist herself, the modest folly, when, agreeably to my parents' wishes, I engaged myself to Ferdinand? Now I am his bride—soon to be his wife—and, with God's assistant with the door, and we father had form, in whose charming featings are in the series of the little income which he earns here daily.

> he wished a tutor or a music master for his children. Oh, even now my cheeks burn with shame as I remember in what a patronizing manner my father received his offer, and how and consigned them to the porfolio. A calm, each of these intellectual features spoke of deep-ly wounded feelings, while the dire scourge of sweet peace reposed in her eyes, as she said,

> necessity extorted from him a silent bow of assent." She allowed the painting to sink down upon her lap, and put her little white hands over her eyes. What the subjects of the other "Yes, I can retain them, without a feeling of self-reproach; they are but a few kindly sunbeams, rescued from my bygone existence, with which I may at times rejoice my eyes."
>
> When she had closed the portfolio, and placed it in the drawer, she again opened her book. again resumed her forward stooping position, and thus shaded the treasures she so highly Its sacred words were no longer lifeless characvalued. With a clear conscience, however, we ters to her heart, as she read the voice of peace. sions from Rosa's expressions.
>
> "The little monkeys," said she, and an affectionate smile played over her beautiful lips, "how awkward they do look, with their violins against their little red chins—ah!"—and the sails to the capture expression h!"—and the fervent prayer for him whose name her lips whispered, the lovely child lay down to rest, and soon the soothing influence of sleep

#### For the National Era. THE SLAVE MOTHER. BY E. JESSUP EAMES.

"When the sexton went to open the grave-yard for a funeral one morning, he found there a slave mother, digging a grave for her infant, which lay by her side, shroudless and coffiness! The mistress of that mother had sent her thus to bury her child, refusing to buy grave-clothes and a coffin!"

Is it in very truth thy child-thine own? Can that cold, stark, unyielding form and face Be flesh of thine own flesh, bone of thy bone No shroud or coffin for the tender thing— And thou, a woman, scooping out its grave

she bent over it, her tears fell down upon it in Yet not thine own! no mother could be here, Ah, yes! that ice-cold baby oft hath lain,

very dear you have become to me—that I love you, Eleanor. Or has it no word to say in reply to mine?"

It had—he knew it, and I knew it, as well therewith, we will look about, and see if we therewith, we will look about, and see if we cannot, some way, discover a clue to the mys—the suggestion of the deep therewith as we should like the sufferer in its dying hour—the struggling thy tears of agony to hide. From cruel eyes, which had eternal power To wound with heartless sneer, and scorn, and jest, and see if we cannot, some way, discover a clue to the mys—acred sorrows of thy sore-bereaved breast!

Save that the hireling sexton chanceth near thee; And while thou summon'st strength from thy despair, To aid thee in this last most solemn task, Sof right the first
Thine all-seeing and sent a deliverShe sent thee, groaning 'neath maternal woe;
She knew that thou wert made in God's own likes

> Yet still the passionate pulses of thy heart, O mourning mother! there is joy for thee: Thy buried babe hath now nor lot nor part In thy sad bondage. Lo! thy child Free as the white-winged messengers of Heaven, In whose glad company it soareth now; A precious ransom for its soul is given, Above all human price! Then droop not thou, Though doomed for years the Christian's slave to be— Yet in you righteous Heaven is forged no chain for the

July, 1855. A young gentleman named Goldsborough, day, mounted into the chaise, and drove off, nodding gaily to mamma, who was standing at the window, and called out, as I rattled off—

"Take care of yourself, Rosa—hold the reins from."

"Take care of yourself, Rosa—hold the reins from." Maryland, was bound over at Charlestown, Virfirmer.'

1 passed through a couple of streets splendidly; but at the corner of the third I perceived Mannerstedt, who, with some books under his arm was at the corner of the third I perceived Mannerstedt, who, with some books under his arm was at the corner of the third I perceived Mannerstedt, who, with some books under his arm was at the corner of the third I perceived Mannerstedt, who, with some books under his arm was at the corner of the third I perceived Mannerstedt, who, with some books under his arm was at the corner of the third I perceived Mannerstedt, who, with some books under his arm was at the corner of the third I perceived Mannerstedt, who, with some books under his arm was a corner of the third I perceived Mannerstedt.

ABDICATION OF DEMOCRACY IN MASSACHUtures. I know not how it was that I could not meet him thus unawares, without being sensible of a violent beating at my heart. I only
wished to salute him slightly, as I passed; but
even the thought of such a triffe as a bow so

For the National Era. Sketch of the Political History of Europe.

of the corrupt practices of M. Teste and General Cubiers, both of whom had been members for suspecting either the old Marshal or M. The unpopularity of the Prince of Nemours, and the absence of his more popular brothers, trassactions, still they were much censured for but whom, it was alleged, they themselves and the King had selected as suitable instruments in aiding them in their wicked attempt at extending the royal power beyond the limits of the Constitution. The very severity with but this "knot grass" is here; and Aunt Huldah may say what she chooses, grace cannot eradicate nature. Then, I am learning to be a hypocrite; they are so happy, here, in Susan and Mr. Fletcher's happiness, that I pretend to and Mr. Fletcher's happiness, that I pretend to be happy too, and occupy myself cheerfully with a morning robe. She had thrown a laid aside, and her ngure was merely covered a look of heartfelt gratitode, and appeared fully satisfied.

We were agreeably surprised by a letter from Rebecca to-day, saying the marriage must be deferred to the l5th, as they were all coming of the happy covered a look of heartfelt gratitode, and M. Guizot, both of whom were represented as hypocritical and ungrateful for not saving from punishment the men whom they had themselves employed for purposes much more calcient occurred, to see the had long nourished in its lad to the Dy-happ be happy too, and occupy myself electricity with the proposition of good Haroun Alraschid,' had supplied the necessary funds, so there was hold. It is well for me that the presence of Mr. Fletcher and little Juliet has so completely in the first proposition of our usual little Juliet has so completely in the first proposition of the p to power. Both he and the King looked upon the ernment.

Still, while there might have been some good reasons for such a suspicion, it is never-theless very certain that M. Thiers was actuated not only by personal ambition, but also, and perhaps yet more, by the laudable wish of seeing the public affairs administered in ac-cordance with the spirit of the Constitution, and the dangers averted which were likely to path of life alone.

Thursday, Sept. 14.—You have heard the news before this, Margaret? You know that I am well nigh penniless; for your father, too, if I mistake not, had some interest in the house of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown. I think as yet I have of Wamilton & Brown and the heart of her who painted them. With them were likely to work hat Mr. Mannerstedt's Sundays are disengaged; if it will give him pleasure, my home and table are open to him on all holydays.'

"Yes, once more will I look upon them, and the life than they do, if we disengaged; if it will give him pleasure, my home and table are open to him on all holydays.'

"The young man bowed, stammered some will be rent the first, last, and only page, which the heart of her who painted them. With them will be rent the first, last, and only page, which the heart of her who painted them. With them will be rent the first, last, and only page, which the heart of her who painted in the langers are disengaged; if it will give him pleasure, are disengaged; if it will give him pleasure, my home and table are open to him on all holydays.'

"The young man bowed, stammered some will be rent the first, last, and only page, which the heart of her who painted them. With them will be rent the first, last, and only page, which the least proposed in the last propose arise from the manner in which the public opinion was disregarded, and the rights of nation violated by the Government. Had She listen to Rosa.

"Oh, Mannerstedt, noble, high-souled as thou art, why must our lives be so far apart? They of Louis Philippe.

But it was decreed by Providence that the

arrogance of M. Guizot, and the desire of the King after unlawful power, should call forth an event, the consequences of which have already been of the most momentous importance, not only to France, but also to Europe at large, door.

The latter figure, with its black costume and beautiful features, and the proud and noble air which is so expressive even in its humble posi-

of the strongest illustrations, which history affords us, of the influence of an overruling Providence. The immediate cause of this altogether unexpected explosion of popular displeasure was, the prohibition which the Cabinet issued against the celebration of the so-called Reform banquet. In vain did many of the most respected members of the Chamber of Deputies at tempt at persuading the Ministers to desist from a measure which, in itself, was unlawful, and for which they could give no other excuse than that it was apprehended by the Government, that the feast in question, if allowed to take place, would be made a means of exciting the popular feeling and of creating disturb-ances. Both M. Guizot and M. Duchatel de-

clared positively that it was the intention of the Government to employ force, in order to prevent the celebration of the intended banquet. Many of the most influential members of the opposition, desirous of preventing a conflict be-tween the Government and the people, made it publicly known that, though deeming the it publicly known that, though deeming the prohibition unwarranted and unlawful, still they would not, by their presence at the feast, en-courage the contest which it was likely to call forth, if its celebration was attempted. But M. Odillon Barrot, and some other members of the opposition, deemed themselves in duty bound to urge an impeachment of the Minis

ters, on account of their unlawful conduct rela tive to this affair. This was the signal for the revolution of February, 1848. M. Guizot, while opposing a calm countenance to the attacks, directed against himself and his colleagues, by the members of the opposition within the Chambers, recommended the most vigorous measures against the still more formidable enemies that were gathering n the streets of Paris, and who were threaten ing to raise the standard of revolt. But Louis Philippe, who, on so many similar occasions, though not in the defence of so bad a cause, had evinced much courage and promptness of very vacillating and timorous; but whether this was caused by his consciousness of being in the wrong, or by the infirmity of old age, seems somewhat difficult to decide. But be this as it may, sure it is that he behaved very timidly, and very differently from what might have reasonably been expected from him. attempted at first, by sacrificing M. Guizot and his colleagues, to dissipate the thunder-clouds that were gathering round his throne; but, instead of calling immediately to his aid M. Thiers, he lost precious time by intrusting Count Molé with the formation of a new Min-

The news of the resignation of the Guizot Ministry was received with the utmost joy by the Parisians; still, the appointment of Count Molé did not meet with their approbation. The command over the regular troops stationed in Paris and its vicinity, numbering about 40,000 men, as well as over the National Guard of the capital had received. capital, had meanwhile, in accordance with the advice of Guizot, been intrusted to Marshal Bugeaud, who declared himself confident of being able to defeat whatever violent attempts might be made on the part of the people against the royal authority.

There can scarcely be any doubt that this

There can scarcely be any doubt that this experienced warrior would have been able to keep his promise, had he been allowed to act with promptness and decision; because, of the 60,000 men that constituted the National Guard, he could rely upon the fidelity of about two-thirds, and also upon the whole regular force. He had consequently at his disposition about 80,000 men, who would, no doubt, under the leadership of so able a general, have proved about 80,000 men, who would, no doubt, under the leadership of so able a general, have proved more than a match even for the heroic Paris-ians. But the King, hoping to succeed, with-out bloodshed, in allaying the popular discon-tent, would not permit Bugeaud to take the measures which the experienced Marshal pro-posed, in order to quench the flames of rebel-lion, ere they had extended themselves so far as to prove irregistible. The King is said to

Sketch of the Political History of Europe,
FROM
THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814,
TILL
TILL
THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814,
THE CAPITULATION OF PARI military reputation stood almost equally high as that of Bugeaud himself.

of that Cabinet. Though there was no cause taken, calculated to strengthen the royal cause. having accepted as colleagnes men of whose lax morality they could not have been ignorant,

the fury of the Republicans.

This party, which had lent its aid to the Dytion of Soult, had been appointed Premier—instead of endeavoring to do away with the popular discontent, and to meet the wishes of the nation, at least in some respects, treated the known, successful. Still, it would in all probaclamors against the Government as originating bility have failed, had Bugeaud been allowed solely with persons desirous of overthrowing the to execute his intended attack upon the multi-Cabinet, for the purpose of elevating themselves | tude that had taken up arms against the Gov-

Thiers and Odillon Barrot have been accused opposition of M. Thiers as emanating from the of pusillanimity, and even treachery, because desire of regaining the reins of government, and were consequently very much irritated expense of the lives of thousands of their fellow men, who, in fact, were defending the bet-ter cause. Thiers and Barrot might have saved the throne of Louis Philippe two days pre-viously, but they could not succeed in the attempt when they were appointed Ministers, without a most terrible bloodshed. The fault was not theirs, but the King's, who tarried too long in seeking for their advice and support. Still, had Louis Philippe mounted his horse, and offered his breast to the balls and swords of the exasperated Parisians, there is every reason to suppose that such an act of heroism would have disarmed his generous enemies, and preserved to him the throne of France. But by his abdication and pusillanimity he forfeited the esteem of the people, and Thiers and the other friends of the Duchess of Orleans were unable to save the crown in behalf of he

We cannot deplore the downfall of Louis

despot, and his sympathies with the people would ever have made him unit for such a part. Indeed, the disposition of M. Guizot was far more despotic than that of his royal master. Still, even M. Guizot had too much regard for the claims of humanity ever to have llowed himself to commit any inhuman act. Besides, none can justly deny that M. Guizot is one of the most gifted men of the present age; and whatever faults he has committed as a philosophical and political writer, advocating uths of the highest importance to humanity. When the other eminent statesmen of the

resent age shall be forgotten, Thiers and duizot will still continue to live in the glorious works they have bequeathed to posterity; yet their most eloquent speeches will prove but mere sounds, which will die away in the course of time, but their historical productions must necessarily remain imperishable monuments of their genius and lofty aspirations, as long as the human race shall inhabit this globe. We cannot justly blame either of these truly reat men for not having advocated the introluction of republican institutions, because we should be very ignorant of the true feelings of

he French nation at large, were we to view a republican form of government as suitable, or even acceptable, to the great majority of the French. Hence, we feel compelled to admit that Thiers and Guizot have done right in op-posing a form of government which would have pleased only a small minority of their countryen. But, while much praise is due to Thiers for his fidelity and sincere attachment to the Constitutional Monarchy, much blame must necessarily be attached to Guizot, for having peen instrumental in extending the royal power beyond the limits of the Constitution, and for having opposed the reform which was necessary in order to meet the just claims of the French people with regard to the elective franchise.

It is ridiculous to pretend that freedom can not so well exist in a Constitutional Monarchy

as in a Republic. It is, indeed, an evidence of great ignorance, to think that Republics have always been the asylums of freedom, and Monarchies always the dens of tyranny. The ma jority of the citizens of Republican Rome en-joyed no enviable freedom, while an inhabitant Norway is no less free than any citizen o the United States.

Berlin, Prussia.

JUDGE NOT.

Judge not, the working of his brain What looks to thy dim eyes a stain. In God's pure light may only be A scar, brought from some well-won field Where thou wouldst only faint and yield The look, the air, that frets thy sight

With some internal fiery foe, Whose glance would scorch thy smiling grace And cast thee shuddering on thy face The fall thou darest to despise-

May be the slackened angel's hand Has suffered it, that he may rise
And take a firmer, surer stand,
Or, trusting less to earthly things, May henceforth learn to use his wings And judge none lost, but wait and see With hopeful pity, not disdain;

> The measure of the height of pain, And love and glory that may raise

A PORTRAIT OF HENRY A. WISE .- A corres pondent of a Southern paper gives the following portrait of the new Governor of Virginia: "When I first saw Wise on the stand during to take the
Marshal promes of rebelmes of rebelposed, in order to quench the names of repetition, ere they had extended themselves so far as to prove irresistible. The King is said to have acted thus, at the suggestion of Thiers, whom he had intrusted with the formation of a listlessly by his side, looking for all the world that the suggestion of the suggestion of the suggestion of the suggestion of a listlessly by his side, looking for all the world that the suggestion of the suggestion of the suggestion of a listlessly by his side, looking for all the world that the suggestion of the sugges

though reluctantly, accepted the offered commis- ing appeal with passionate intensity of man- capital chance for making a little fortune

#### From the New York Tribune THE FATE OF REFORMERS.

The fate of reformers.

To the unthinking many it seems incredible that the wisest and purest of all ages—those by whose bold and self-sacrificing proclamation of truths previously unknown or misapprehended the human race has been enlightened and made happier—should have been subjected to odium and contumely through their lives, and to ignominy and reproach even after death. The execution or exile of the noblest statesmen and heroes of Greece in her days of glory, including Socrates; the fate of the Roman Gracchi, and hundreds like them—not to mention the crucifixion of Christ—are insolvable puzzles to millions, who, perceiving that the truth is no man's enemy, but all men's ultimate interest, cannot realize that its proclaimers and champions should be stoned into nature this interest, cannot realize that its proclaimers and champions should be stoned into nature the lose of these fined the real creed of these "Fourierites," it could not have been wholly excluded from their cats. Yet we say with confidence that there has never been a time, in the history of these Socialist experiments, when an avowal of the "Free Love" doctrine by any member would not have necessitated his withdrawal or caused his expulsion.

But such charges as that of "Free Love" against the Associationists will always find believers, not alone because the mass of men wish in their find them true, and many find in their probated doctrine a sound one, but because the loose fish that float in the putrid shallows of society always seek to nourish their own visions the love of society always seek to nourish their own visions the love of society always seek to nourish their own visions the love of these wholly and the providence of these wholly and the realize that he are loose in that float in the putrid shallows of society always seek to nourish their own visions the love of the stoned in the realize that its proclamation of the providence of the same and the providence of the same and the providence of the same and the loose fine that first the culated to benefit.

The explanation of this seeming anomaly im-

being should always have work at lair wages; but the highly respectable citizen who is rapidly amassing wealth by hiring shirts made at sixpence each and pantaloons at a shilling a pair does not realize this. How should he? If work at fair wages were guarantied to all, where would he find women to delve eighteen hours you day in his service for the price of a the Deity, without being regarded by the multi-tude as an Atheist. Bossuet boldly charges, and the Catholic world to this day believes, and the Catholic world to this day believes. gret and wish ended; he may not be conscious of hypocrisy in that profession; but who expects him to accept and commend the means whereby those social evils must be overcome, if overcome they ever are to be? He will tell you how profoundly he sympathizes with the needy and famishing; he may even boast, not untruly, that he gives as much as you do for their relief; but to ask his co-operation in measures calculated to lift the least fortunate class out of their degradation and misery, is to send out of their degradation and misery, is to send him away sorrowing, because of his great possible of the latter.

Philippe, because, having frustrated the hopes which the revolution of 1830 had created in the heart of every sincere friend of Freedom, he deserved the fate which befell him. But we are not willing to join those who have rioted in heaping every kind of abuse upon him and M. Guizot—because, blamable as they were in many respects, they never committed any acts of cruelty, or sullied themselves by any such crimes against humanity as those which disgraced the Emperor Nicholas.

Saviour. And thus the great majority of that numerous and influential class who realize that they consume and enjoy a larger share of worldly goods than they produce or beneficently earn, are instinctive and deadly enemies of any suggested social melioration. They may not be consciously hostile to beneficent changes; they are only incapable of realizing that charge him with holding that all who cherish they consume and enjoy a larger share of worldly goods than they produce or beneficently earn, are instinctive and deadly enemies of any suggested social melioration. They may not be consciously hostile to beneficent changes; they are only incapable of realizing that charge him with holding that all who cherish they consume and enjoy a larger share of worldly goods than they produce or beneficently earn, are instinctive and deadly enemies of any suggested social melioration. They may not be consciously hostile to beneficent changes; they are a Calvinist; and history clearly avers that Calvin not only prompted but secured the burning of Michael Servetus for his heretical religious opinions should be burn at they consume and enjoy a larger share of the stake. He very naturally demurs, and tharge him with holding that all who cherish they consume and enjoy a larger share of they stake. He very naturally demurs, and that prover such the stake. He very naturally demurs, and they consciously hostile to beneficent changes; they are a Calvinist; and history clearly avers that Calvin not only properly demurs, and they consciously hostile to beneficent sufficient to guard urse which resulted ower of which they g them appear as hip.

Louis Philippe possessed less energy and less talents as a ruler than did the late Czar; still he was a man of many rare qualities, and far more benevolent and humane than Nicholas of Russin. He cannot be set of the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of Ephesus any just appreciation of the wriship of Diana? It suffices them to know that "by this craft"—the fabrication of shrines are the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the wriship of Diana? It suffices them to know that "by this craft"—the fabrication of shrines are the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the wriship of Diana? It suffices them to know that "by this craft"—the fabrication of shrines do not consider the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over that execution, and affirming the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over that execution, and affirming the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over that execution, and affirming the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over that execution, and affirming the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over that execution, and affirming the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over that execution, and affirming the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over that execution, and affirming the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over that execution, and affirming the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over that execution, and affirming the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over that execution, and affirming the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over that execution, and affirming the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over that execution of the writing over the craftsmen of Ephesus any just appreciation of the writing over the craftsmen of Ephesus It is now some fifteen or sixteen years since

soon after made known in this country, and, so far as known, were studied with interest by most of those interested in the attempt at In-dustrial and Household Association. Very many of his suggestions were generally deemed happy and practical; and his fundamental idea of having each person work for himself, receive the fair value of his products, and pay therefrom for his own food, lodging, and clothing, was almost universally accepted as essentially just, and as securing a far larger measure of personal liberty than was attainable under the Communist system of St. Simon and Robert Owen. In short, what was accepted from

attained by isolated and competitive efforts.

These suggestions of and aspirations toward must in time have led to grand and beneficent results, when their enemies raised the cry that "Fourierism" contemplated the overthrow of the institution of Marriage. To prove this, they produced two or three brief translations A. M. of alleged extracts from some work of Fourier's unknown to the great body of those here called "Fourierites," and added that Fourier's doctrine of Passional Attraction tended directly to limited latitude allowed for independent relimited la that theory of sexual relations since christened "Free Love." The American Associationists promptly re-

pelled this charge, stating most explicitly that they held no such doctrine as was attributed to them; that they were believers in the sauctity and perpetuity of Marriage as by law establish and that, if Fourier held any different ed; and that, if Fourier heid any different view, they had not adopted and were no wise responsible for it. They may have added, and probably did, that the first the great body of them ever heard of "Fourierism," as hostile to Marriage, was in the attacks which they were now refuting.

But in fact those attacks were made and have

been repeated by men who knew they were false, and did not care whether false or true, so attempts to realize Industrial Association with general reference to the economical suggestions of Fourier. Several of these have continued through eight or ten years, and have at times had from sixty to one hundred and twenty members, including married and single, men, women, and children. Visiters and probationers have been coming and going at all times; members have been leaving, disappointed, disputched and bettle and continued the following well-written notice, which we copy from the Rochester (N. Y.) American:

"Who wrote Peter Schlemihl?—Many times have been leaving, disappointed, disputched and bestle and continued the following well-written notice, which we copy from the Rochester (N. Y.) American:

"Who wrote Peter Schlemihl?—Many times have we been asked the question, 'Who wrote Peter Schlemihl in America?' and we have as attempts to realize Industrial Association with nembers have been leaving, disappointed, dis-gusted, and hostile; and enemies have had itching ears for every breath of scandal. The vulgar multitude, who constitutionally believe that every convent is a brothel, and every socie-ty of Shakers a den of unnatural pollution, ers. Upon these, it has made a deep and last-

should be addressed to

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Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five

cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed

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All communications to the Era. whether on business of the paper or for publication,

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

in operation before this Anti-Marriage cry was raised; and all men must realize that, had

realize that its proclaimers and champions should be stoned into untimely graves by angry on the popular theory. St. Paul had to rebuke this nominal converts for "turning the grace of the processing that its proclaimers and champions which it is proclaimers and champions which it is proclaimers and champions which is proclaimers which is proclaimers and champions God into licentiousness;" and this perversion, which is the fact with respect to a few, is ports that, though truth is indeed all men's ultimate interest, yet there are thousands to whose supposed and immediate interests it is implace.

Christian centuries, though truth respect to a lea, so true in the popular belief with regard to the community. The Roman world in the first two Christian centuries, though truth is in the supposed and immediate interests it is implacably hostile, and threatens to prove fatal. Thus it is the universal interest that every human being should always have work at fair wages; but the highly respectable citizen who is rapid-but the highly respectable citizen wh where would be find women to delve eighteen and the Catholic world to this day believes, hours per day in his service for the price of a loaf of bread and a cup of tea? His Fifthavenue palace is rising, stone upon stone, by virtue of these very privations and sufferings which he, like everybody else, professes to regret and wish ended; he may not be conscious of hypogray in that profession, but who are

sessions. To seek the Abolition of Pauperism for the able-bodied is in his view a most understood example, the iniquity and baseness Let us endeavor to elucidate, by an easily-Christian enterprise; for did not Christ say, of the studied, persistent misrepresentations of The poor ye have always with you?" He the New York Times on this subject. We will who attempts to confine Pauperism to the suppose that the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the decrepit, the paralytic, is, according the paralytic, is, according to the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the decrepit, the paralytic, is, according to the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the decrepit, the paralytic, is, according to the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the decrepit, the paralytic, is, according to the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the decrepit, the paralytic, is, according to the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the decrepit, the paralytic, is, according to the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the decrepit, the paralytic, is, according to the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the decrepit, the paralytic, is, according to the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the decrepit, the paralytic, is, according to the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the decrepit, the paralytic, is, according to the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the decrepit the paralytic, is, according to the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the decrepit the paralytic, is, according to the system popularly termed Calmaimed, the syste ing to conservative logic, flying in the face of lar; whereupon we, wishing to subject the Providence, and defying the averments of the Editor of the Times to general odium, should Saviour. And thus the great majority of that charge him with holding that all who cherish for that imaginary goddess—they were sub-sisted and enriched. Find where you may one who is enjoying rank, or luxury, or honor, which

Being a Calvinist, you are necessarily a behe has never deserved, and you see in him a bitter antagonist of what he calls (and perhaps imagines to be) "Socialism." \* \* \* \* | purpose to deny it." And the prejudiced mob would inevitably shout, "That is demonstrafew earnest minds, after pondering anxiously tion. He is proved, being an admitted Calvinist and patiently the great problem of social misery to be ready to burn men for heresy, if he dare

from want and compulsory idleness, of which our great cities afford the most striking exames as; "I deny your right to make a creed for ples, attained the conclusion, avowed by the me, or to draw from my actual faith conclusion Herald, that "there is something wrong in our which I utterly protest. True, I hold generally "social arrangements" that permit such calamities. After due consultation and reflection, they commenced one experiment after the name of Calvin; but I am not responsible another, intended to test the capacity of man-kind to maintain a state of society more in-any one but myself. Calvin is nothing to me, timate and truthful, more just and beneficent, than that which has just driven the sisters Stein convictions, which would have been much the to murder and suicide. These experiments were vulgarly termed "Fourierite," though were vulgarly termed "Fourierite," though none of them ever authorized that designation, or conformed to Fourier's methods—in fact, the that, since I was as much a Calvinist as now pioneer "Brook Farm Association" was started in utter ignorance that such a man as Fourier ever existed. Fourier's ideas and writings were inferences from what was said or done by Frenchman ages ago." And in this demand he would be justified by reason and truth, though condemned by ignorance, prejudice and

#### From the National Intelligencer. NEW BOOK BY A WASHINGTONIAN.

"Modern Pilgrims" to the Celestial City. By G. Wood, Esq., Washington, D. C. It demands a theme to call forth a man; it demands a man to reach a theme. It is hazard-ous to attempt a new Iliad or Pilgrim's Progress; yet Virgil, and Tasso, and Milton, did dare the former; and there are men of daring Fourier was his method of reconciling Individual Property with unfailing Work, just Recompense, and generous Abundance, for all willing to labor, to deal justly, and to seek personal only in accordance with general good. Reviews in a containing the property of the containing the containi Fourier's Industrial Association resembles a Railway, in which he pictures the improvements on the road to the Celestial City made ments on the road to the Celestial City made to the called the introduction of railroads, dykeing the wherein the combination of moderate investments in one large capital secures great economies and a far larger product than could be tained by isolated and competitive efforts.

These suggestions of and aspirations toward a more harmonious society were beginning to some, but he is able to sustain himself. We are happy to see that his ability is appreciated

> gious thought leads to the broadest liberality, through the clearest and most sincere investiga tion—awakening a faith that is firm, a hope that is cheerful, and a charity that is, beyond comparison in the world's history, genial and truly Christian. This is the way in which pilms for the Celestial City should walk. We might say some things ourselves of our uthor and of his book; but we prefer to copy the following, merely remarking that one who has forty years moved in the fashionable cir-cles of our capital ought to understand how "Modern Pilgrims" journey.

#### From the Boston Transcript LITERARY-A NEW BOOK.

We are happy to announce that the new work long as they subserved their purpose. Since entitled "Modern Pilgrims," showing the im-1840, there have been not less than a dozen provements in travel, and the newest methods of reaching the "Celestial City," is now in

not numbered by hundreds of thousands, and

their wealth by hundreds of millions; and the

amount of their losses by Slavery is the meas-

ures of what they may gain by emancipation.

The South has enslaved the negro, but he is

The white man has denied education to the

It may be said that the slave is unfit for

freedom. Then let steps immediately be taken

to fit him for it. Let him be taught to read

and write; let him be stimulated to acquire

cities, to pursue the mechanic arts and com-

merce; and thus the domestic market for the

products of the soil would be enlarged, while

the redundant agricultural labor would find

other employment. There can be no doubt

that these natural laws of political economy,

quickened by the spirit of universal Freedom,

would bring about a state of prosperity and

enterprise in the South which has hitherto been

unknown. Towns and cities would spring up,

as if by the wand of a magician, while the

country, now a wilderness, would in a few years

be dotted over with villages, and chequered

with railroads, bringing the comforts of civili-

zation and the holy influences of religion and

The position and condition of Virginia pe-

uliarly adapt her to this great change. Her

lensity of population, in a state of freedom,

now only indifferent towns. Her advantages

us rivers and navigable waters penetrate in

North Carolina, and making comparatively easy

a connection with the waters of the Ohio and

facilities of internal communication are unri-

these natural channels of commerce. New

England has scarcely a navigable stream, ex-

cept perhaps in Maine. New York has but one,

which is available for only one hundred and

fifty miles. Pennsylvania has but one, connect-

ing her with the Atlantic, and barely touching

her frontier; while Virginia, lying on the At-

lantic, with a noble harbor in sight of it, with

several others on the James and York rivers

superior in advantages to that of Philadelphia

penetrated by the Chesapeake Bay, by the

rivers above named, by the Rappahannock, and

other smaller streams, is bordered by the Po-

tomac, and by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

which terminates at Alexandria, and is con-

nected with nearly all the navigable waters of

North Carolina by the Dismal Swamp canal

The genius of commerce appears to have show-

ered advantages on Virginia, in order to dem-

onstrate to the world how completely they are

thrown away on a people who tolerate Slavery.

The same might be said of the mechanic and

manufacturing arts. Nature has bestowed on

er, with a wasteful hand, all the materials and

dements of the arts. She has mines of iron and

oal, of gold and salt, with an unlimited supply

nanufactures. She has a most genial climate

of "water power" to move the machinery

and a fertile soil, with beds of marl and quar

ies of limestone to supply it with new vigor

when exhausted. But all these blessings are

wasted upon a community which violates and

that it is inexpedient to do wrong-that the

moral law cannot be despised and trampled or

of political economy.

by nations, without running counter to the laws

STORMS.—A cotemporary gives the following

account of Lieut. Maury's plan for collecting

neteorological information, which may enab

nim to arrive at a knowledge of the laws

"It is proposed that the changes of temper

f rains, and the extremity of drouth, shall

closely observed by a corps of volunteer meteo

system of thorough co-operation. The idea is very similar to that pursued in the investigation of the phenomena of winds and currents. The

parties who may undertake the task are invited to report to the Government, and, for payment's

sake, will each be furnished with a copy of the

The discovery of new truths, the developme

these land observations, as well as the

ture, the occurrence of storms, the prevale

logists, whose plan of operations sha

would call for the existence of large commer

education to every man's door.

achievements of genius.

ety which inflicts it.

erature, are worthy the study of the thinker and critic. Its broad humor and touching pathos, intermingled in those odd contrasts which we oftener meet in real life than in books, show powers capable of higher things even than Peter Schlemihl itself furnishes. The work is

now out of print. "It has made its mark on our literature with a distinctness and depth which has not as yet been acknowledged. Whoever has read the well drawn sketches of upper-tendom in the Pot-iphar Papers, cannot but have felt that the original of their style of conception and tone of thought is to be found in the peregrinations of the invincible Peter. We commenced, however, with the intention of speaking a word regarding the author, rather than his works. His name is George Wood. He is a native of Mas-sachusetts, but has been a resident for many years of the city of Washington. He has had rare opportunities for seeing life in all its varieties, and has ever been a shrewd and attentive observer of men, and a most industrious student of books. We have never met a man who knew American society, in the most compre-hensive sense of the term, so well as Mr. Wood. Few persons combine in the same degree the powers and habits of the recluse, student, and the man of the world e man of the world.
"Though the truest of friends and the most

catholic-spirited and genial of men, he has no reverence of 'idols,' whether they be of the 'den,' the 'market,' or the 'theatre.' He scents a 'sham' as quick as Carlyle, and demolishe pretension as unmercifully as Thackeray, while true worth and genuine convictions are always true worth and genuine convictions are always respected. We are happy to learn that Mr. Wood has now in the press of Phillips, Sampson, & Co., of Boston, a new work, to be called the 'Modern Pilgrims.' He proposes to show the newest method of travel, and the shortest routes for reaching the 'Celestial City.' He shows that the old route of John Bunyan has been improved by modern philosophers and doctors, and that the modern pilgrim is put through without any of the impediments that beset so sorely the dramatis personæ of the stanch old the author, we have high expectations from this new work, and predict for it a wide and delighted circle of readers. It will be issued during the next month, in two volumes, in the best style of the enterprising house which has entirely new one, though the subject matter will still be satire and criticism of American life and manners, such as they show themselves amid the stir and movement of the passing hour. In common with thousands who know to Messrs. Phillips, Sampson, & Co., 'Send

## Declaration, Platform, and Constitution, REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Whereas, by the repeal of the eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska have been opened to the introduction of Slavery, and all the compromises, real or imaginary, upon that subject, are thus violated and annulled, and deep dishonor inflicted upon the age in which we live:

Now, therefore, in co-operation with all those throughout the land who oppose this and other similar measures, which we deem to be con trary to the spirit of the Constitution, and which are designed to extend and perpetuate Slavery, we do associate ourselves together, under the name and title of

The Republican Association of Washington, D. C. And we adopt the following as our political

FIRST. That Congress possesses no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States; but that, outside of State jurisdiction, the constitutional power of the Federal Gov ernment should be exerted to secure LIFE, LIB-ERTY, and HAPPINESS, to all men: and there

SECOND. There should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the Territories the United States.

THIRD. The People are the rightful source of all political power; and all officers should. as far as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote of the People.

FOURTH. Candidates for political offices should be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, and pledged to support the principles of this Platform by all lawful and constitutional

# CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. Any person may become a member of this Association, on subscribing to its Plat form and Constitution.

ART. II. The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice Presidents, three Directors, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Corres ponding Secretary, who shall serve until such day as the Association shall appoint as the time for the annual meeting; then and thereafter, the officers shall be elected annually.

ART. III. The three Directors, with the Pres ident, Secretaries, and Treasurer, shall const tute a Committee to disburse such funds as may be placed at their disposal by the Associatio and to perform such other duties as may fro time to time be assigned them.

ART. IV. The funds of the Association sha be devoted exclusively to the payment of the necessary contingent expenses of the same, fo the purchase and circulation of important doc uments and information, and in the use of sucl means as may have a tendency to advance the principles laid down in our Platform. ART. V. In order to secure concert of ac

tion, the more direct interchange of intelligence, and general co-operation throughout the country, we invite the formation of similar Associa tions in every State, county, city, or village, in the Union, whose officers shall be ex officio members of this Association, and who are requested to report to this Association the names of their officers and number of members, for general information of the whole.

ART. VI. This Association may at any time, as a mark of respect, elect to the office of honorary Vice President or to honorary member ship any distinguished or influential gentleman whether a resident or non-resident, provided he he known to favor our Platform and Constitu

ART. VII. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any of its regular meetings.

At a meeting of this Association, held on Sat urday evening, the 19th August, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the election of officers be for the present postponed, and that Daniel R. Goodloe and Lewis Clephane be appointed a committee to attend to all corres ndence, and to carry out the general objects sociation, until such time as the per

manent officers shall be elected. In accordance with the above resolution, the undersigned respectfully call the attention of our friends throughout the States to Article 5th of our Constitution, and will take pleasure in receiving and answering all communication addressed to either of them at this office.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE ] Committee.

TEXAS WESTERN RALROAD. - At a recen meeting of the stockholders of the Texas West-ern Railroad Company, the Hon. R. J. Walker resigned his sitution as President, owing to his ern Hailroad Company, the Hon. R. J. Walker resigned his sitution as President, owing to his having resumed the practice of his profession in the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington. The Hon. F. M. Dimond, ExGovernor of Rhode Island, was elected to the Presidency of the Company. Efficient measures, it is said, were taken for the prosecution of the work, and that twenty-five miles of the road will be under contract very shortly.

H. P. WIIITNEY is our authorized canvassing agent fe advertisements for the Era at our lowest rates.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1855.

EUROPEAN AGENCY FOR THE ERA.

L. A. Chamerovzow, Esq., 27 New Broa street, London, England, has kindly consented to act as agent for the National Era in Great Britain and Europe.

On the outside of the Era will be found an nteresting article, from the New York Tribune, upon the subject of Reforms and Reformers. We supposed that we had purged it of its peronalities, but on inspection, since the first side was printed, we detect a harsh reference to a respected cotemporary, the New York Times, which we had no intention of endorsing or cir-

#### SENATOR SUMNER AND THE FUGITIVES FROM LABOR.

Senator Sumner stands at the head of that Northern Know Nothing party that would scornfully refuse to permit white men, flying from unrequited labor, from hunger, and from want in its every form, to land upon our shores, and yet who clasp, with fraternal affection, the filthy and criminal negro who has escaped from his master.—Richmond Enquirer.

We happen to know that Senator Sumner i ot a "Know Nothing" in any sense of the word. He is not a member of the order of "Know Nothings" or "United Americans," and has no sympathy with their proscriptive principles. He is the friend of the "largest liberty" for natives and foreigners. Protestants and Catholics, whites and blacks. We call upon the Enquirer to correct this misstatement, which it had no reliable authority, but which we doubt not it has taken for granted or adopted from the loose and reckless assertion of some Southern demagogue. The editors of that journal have too much candor and self-respect to persist in upholding an injurious statement, ven though the sufferer be a hated Abolition

In this connection, we will refresh the recol ection of the editors of the Enquirer by copying from the Congressional Globe, first session of the Thirty-third Congress, the yeas and nays on Clayton's amendment to the Nebraska bill. They will find them on page 520, as follows: "Mr. Clayton moved to amend by striking

out, in the provision conferring the right of suffrage and holding office, these words: oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this

"So that it shall read: "Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citi-zens of the United States."

Mr. Seward called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. After debate, in which Messrs. Walker, Pettit, Adams, and Chase, took part, the question was taken by yeas and nays on the amendment, with the following result: "Yeas-Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Budger, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Houston, HUNTER, Johnson, Jones of Tennes-see, MASON, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, and lidell-23.
"Nays-Messrs. CHASE, Dodge of Wiscon

sin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, FESSENDEN, FISH, FOOT, Gwin, HAMLIN, Jones of Iowa, Norris, Pettit, SEWARD, Shields, Smith, Stewart, SUMNER, Toucey, WADE, Walker, and "So it was agreed to

The editors of the Enquirer will perceive, in the above list of yeas and nays, that not only Mr. Sumner, but all the Republican and Anti-Slavery Senators, voted against the proscriptive Know Nothing amendment of Mr. Clayton, who hen was, as he is yet, a leader of the Know strictly Know Nothing grounds. They will also observe that Messrs. Mason and Hunter of Virginia, with every Southern Democratic Senator voted for the proscriptive amendment, along side of Messrs. Clayton, Houston, Adams, Bell, &c. At that period, the Virginia Senators wer not a whit behind the Know Nothings in their contemptuous disregard of the rights of foreign ers; and if their views are in any degree liber alized, their change is attributable to the strai in which the Administration has placed itself by enacting the Nebraska bill, and the conseuent demand upon its friends to enlarge the

ale of their sympathies. In reference to the same gentleman, the En wirer further remarks:

"Then the Senator would have gratified hi nate, and ruined New England, for New England wealth and prosperity depend on Southern trade. The capitalists would quit, because capital would find no profitable or investment. The laboring class would quit because they are too proud to be underbid aegroes, or to work side by side with them. He knows that the policy and practice of welcoming runaway negroes, if successfully per-severed in, will ruin the North, or, to speak more ccurately, the laboring white men of the North They would have to quit their homes, and mi rate to the far West, where no negro compe

ition had reduced the wages of labor to the ninimum that would supply negro wants and ecessities, and which would be cient for the white man." The allegation of hatred to the South, as the noving principle of Senator Sumner, is altogether gratuitous. He has never avowed any

such sentiments, and never given vent to coarse

nvective against that section of the Union either in his speeches in the Senate or in his ddresses to his constituents. We think it will ouzzle the editors of the Enquirer to find a ingle passage, in the speeches, orations, or writings, of the Massachusetts Senator, which can be fairly set down to the account o sectional hatred. Our personal acquaintance with him warrants us in saying that no such ern Lakes. narrowness and littleness enters into his nature. Indeed, a spirit of broad catholicity and nationality is the distinguishing trait of the Republican or Anti-Slavery leaders. There are no gentlemen of any other party whose speeches will compare with those of Messrs. Seward, Chase, and Sumner, in point of dignity, decorum, and freedom from all coarseness, vulparty grounds. We challenge the Enquirer, too, to point to a single vote given by either of

Sectional hatred is a plant of Southern origin It is an exotic north of Mason and Dixon's line. and can only survive in a hot-bed. It is not peculiar to the South because the Southern nature is narrow and illiberal, but because Southern men have placed themselves in a false position-in the position of defenders of the wrong. The advocates of error and wrong must needs be intolerant and proscriptive. They have no other arguments. Reason is or the side of their opponents, and they must round arms, or resort to bluster and violence

rality to the South. No such vote can be

We must call attention to another notable tatement in the fruitful text furnished by the Inquirer. The editors allege, that if the fugiives from Slavery continually find a home in the free States, they will eventually drive out the white laborers, for, say they, "the laboring class would quit, because they are too proud to high up the Delaware, near the head of navi- gold mine."

e underbid by negroes, or to work side by side gation, with indifferent advantages for foreign

We know that an unjust prejudice exists mong white men, against black men; but the rejudice against working by the side of black laves is still stronger and better founded. It s this prejudice which operates so injuriously the welfare of Virginia, where the labor of black slaves is brought into degrading compe ition with that of white freemen. or years protested against this injustice to the free laboring class of the South; and it is some hing that an influential Pro-Slavery paper, like he Enquirer, has come to admit the magnitude f the evil. There can be no longer any con croversy on that point at least. But for this legrading competition, Richmond would to-day vie with Philadelphia in wealth and populatio Norfolk would rival New York, and all over the broad and bountiful surface of Virginia ther would be sprinkled Rochesters, Buffalos, Syrauses, and Pittsburghs.

#### SOUTHERN CITIES.

There can be no doubt that Freedom equally beneficial to city and country. The lements of urban wealth and prosperity are the arts, commerce, and trade; and these can only flourish where the intellect and the physical energies of the whole community are timulated by the highest possible hopes of nonor and recompense. If the mind is fettered by ignorance and superstition, or circumscribed in its sphere of action by unwise laws, there can be little progress made in a knowledge of Nature, and the art of applying her laws to the uses of man. If the physical energies are cramped by Slavery, and deprived of the stimulant afforded by the free enjoymer of the fruit of one's toils, there can be nothing like skill displayed in mechanical labor; for the perfection of skill implies the utmost effort of the mind in guiding the hand, which car only be looked for where the mind is both cul tivated by education and stimulated by the hope of reward. The inferior condition of the arts where republican slavery or monarchical lespotism prevails is therefore a necessary result of the ignorance, constraint, and injustice to which the laboring masses are subjected.

But the country, no less than the city, cursed by the presence of Slavery, since ther can be no prosperous towns and cities, and onsequently no convenient markets for the products of the soil, where Slavery prevails and, besides, even agricultural labor is far be ter performed by intelligent freemen, stimulated by the hope of reward, than by ignorant slaves, who are only moved by the fear of the

Our present purpose, however, is to illustrate the effects of Slavery upon the cities of the South, and to show what a glorious future they have in store, when the country which surounds them is relieved from the curse of Sla

It is to be observed that the populousness bouthern cities bears no proportion to that of the Southern country, if we take the free States of the North as the criterion in this particular Thus, the population of the slaveholding States has an average density of 11.35 to the square nile : the free States 21.91, or not quite double while the cities and towns of the South are only about one fourth as populous as those of the North. The Northern cities and towns having 10,000 inhabitants and upwards, in 1850, con ained an aggregate population of 2,173,147. Those of the South having 10,000 and upwards amount in the aggregate, including Washing- cial and manufacturing cities, where she has ton, to 627,508, or only a little more than one fourth the Northern aggregate. It would be a for commerce, foreign and internal, are of the tedious task to enumerate the population of first order. She has several harbors only sursmaller places, but it is well known that they passed by that of New York, while her numerare in a four-fold ratio more numerous in free than the slave States.

These facts show a four-fold greater urban population in the free than in the slave States: but, because the territorial extent of the free States is less than that of those which main-Nothing party, and placed his amendment on tain Slavery, the urban population to the square mile in the former is in a still greater propor tion than that of the latter; and hence it follows that Northern farmers have four-fold advantages over those of the South, for the sale of the necessaries of life. They enjoy home markets for whatever the soil will produce while Southern farmers have to pay out a large proportion of the value of their products, in order to send them to distant markets. The Northern cities not only furnish domestic markets for the farmers, but their wealth enables them to build railroads in a four-fold proportion, thereby making access to market, whether

near or remote, cheaper in the same degree. It is further to be observed of Southern cities. that the largest of them lie immediately on the Northern border, where the slave population is nconsiderable, and where labor is chiefly performed by freemen. Their position also enaables them to derive a large part of their trade directly from the adjacent free States. This is the case with Baltimore, Wheeling, Louisville, and St Louis, which are as much Northern as Southern in their characteristics. Take their population from that of the Southern cities, and the aggregate is reduced to half the number stated above. New Orleans, in like manner, draws half its trade from the free States, not by its commercial enterprise, but in spite of the absence of that quality, by the merely physical necessity under which the Western people lie, of floating their heavy products down the Mississippi to its mouth. But even this natural advantage is about to be forfeited by the inantitude of slaveholding communities for commerce, when brought into competition with the wealth and energy of the free North. The statistics of Western commerce show that a large proportion of Western produce, which has heretofore been sent to New Orleans, it now being sent to New York, by means of th numerous canals and railroads which unite the

waters of the Mississippi with those of the North-The cities of the South have eminent advantages for foreign commerce, and yet the resence of Slavery renders them dependent upon the North. They necessarily, from their position, export all the cotton, tobacco, sugar. and rice, amounting generally to two-thirds of the national exports, and yet they import next to nothing. Of above three hundred millions garity, and narrowness, whether on sectional or of imports made during the fiscal year ending on the 1st of July, 1854, the South imported only about twenty-five millions, or one twelfth. these gentlemen, which is indicative of illibe- This fact alone should open the eyes of Southern merchants, and of all who feel an interest n the growth of Southern cities, to the enormous pecuniary disadvantages of Slavery. If in the face, it is impossible that they could longer persist in upholding a system which robs them of the richest endowments of Prov-

ition, from her unrivalled harbor, and her nealthy location, from natural advantages and artificial advantages already achieved, in her canals and railroads, and her immense accumulation of wealth and population, has taken the start of "the majestic world;" and there can be no doubt that she will always retain her superiority, and become the first city in the world in the course of a century, and perhaps less time; but where are the advantages of Philadelphia and of Boston? The former is WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

or domestic commerce, if compared with many The Know Nothing organ in this city lately Hon. B. F. Butler.-This gentleman has places south of it-with Baltimore, with Nor- announced that the Republicans were over- written a strong letter to the Pittsburgh Confolk, or with Charleston—and yet mark the difference! Philadelphia contained in 1850 more Madison, in Wisconsin, on the 5th ult. But bill and Slavery extension. than twice the population of Baltimore, ten the Milwaukie Free Democrat of the 6th contimes that of Charleston, and some twenty-five tains a report of the proceedings of the Conor thirty times that of Norfolk. Baltimore, as vention, which shows just the contrary, viz: we have before said, derives half its trade and the triumph of Republicanism over the "Naprosperity from the free States, and owes the tive" element. The following resolution was other half to the sparseness of the slave population around it. Norfolk and Charleston, there-

"Resolved. That the fundamental principle fore, are the proper places of comparison with the Northern cities, being in the midst of Slavery, having no internal connection with the are utterly hostile to the proscription of any free States like Baltimore and New Orleans, one, on account of birthplace free States like Baltimore and New Orleans, and being as old as the commercial cities of the North. Yet, they are as nothing in the comparison. They owe it to Slavery, and to Slavery alone, that their population to-day is honest action as members of the Republican

> The following ticket was then nominated: "For Governor-Coles Bashford, of Winne bago county. "For Lieut. Governor-Charles S. Sholes, o

The South has ensiaved the negro, State revenged by the unerring laws of political and revenged by the unerring laws of Provi"For Secretary of State—Samuel D. Hastings, of La Crosse county.
"For Attorney General—Alexander W. Randence, in the impoverishment of the South. dall, of Waukesha county."

slave, and Slavery renders general education The editors of the Free Democrat remark: among the whites impracticable, and the cul-The Republican Convention at Madison tivation of literature among the most favored passed off as harmoniously as we could have wished. All the members agreed that Freeclasses impossible, from the suppression of that dom or Slavery was the paramount issue, and freedom of thought, and that uncircumscribed the issue that must be made and met at the aspiration for the freedom and welfare of the coming elections.
"Whatever our past preferences may have human family, which are essential to the nobler

been, it behooves us now, as true Republicans, to labor earnestly for the success of our ticket. If this is done, as we feel it will be, a triumphant success awaits the glorious cause of Free dom in our gallant Badger State."

#### THE MAINE ELECTION.

property, by investing him with the legal power to hold it; and above all, and before all, let his No candid man will pretend that the defeat natural ties of family, of husband and parent. of the Republican Party in Maine indicates an not be paid to the rightful claimant. abatement of hostility to the Nebraska Bill, or to the aggressions of Slavery; for even the candidates of the Administration Party avowed be sanctified by law and religion, so that no oprincipled and heartless owner dare sever them at pleasure. Let the South begin with candidates of the Administration Party avowed office in that form." these reforms, and it will not be many years themselves opposed to the Nebraska swindle, before the negro will be fitted to enjoy that freedom with which the Creator endowed him, the controversy. The Whigs also were loud in and of which he cannot be robbed, without indenunciation of Slavery, and co-operated with licting the foulest wrong and degradation the Locofocos in order to defeat the Liquor upon him, and a blighting curse upon the so-Law. This question of State policy will not interfere with a fair expression of public senti-The effect of emancipation would be to diment, next year, in the election of President; ersify the occupations of the people, which, and we therefore look confidently for a Repubwhere Slavery exists, are too exclusively agrilican triumph, by twenty thousand majority. cultural. In this way the redundant agricul-The National Intelligencer has the candor to tural labor would be drawn into the towns and

> led to the defeat of the Republicans in the recent contest, as follows: THE MAINE ELECTION sionists" in the State of Maine, who, under the name of "Republicans," obtained a signal triumph at the annual election last year, were on Monday last as signally defeated. Governor Morrill has failed of a re-election by the people, and his political adversaries have secured a majority in hoth kneedes of the Court I. majority in both branches of the State Legislaure, upon which the choice of a Governor will now devolve. It is certain, therefore, that he will be superseded in office by one of his late competitors before the people—either Samuel Wells, Democrat, or Isaac Reed, Whig.

One of the most prominent issues in this election was the "Maine Liquor Law," which was supported by Governor Morrill and his friends, and opposed by an alliance of Whigs and Democrats. Speaking to this point, the Eastern Argus, a leading Democratic journal

of the State, says:
"The triumph is all we could wish. Fusion fanaticism and Neal Dowism have got a death blow in their stronghold. We do not forget, however, that our victory is not an exclusive Democratic triumph. Our noble allies, the erous and determined support which their paevery direction, bringing her into direct comnunication with Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the present administration of our State affairs has induced them to render our cause, and with them we gladly share the honor of our Mississippi by means of canals. Her natural valled. The Northern States are deficient in

The Portland (Maine) Advertiser, an advocate of the Liquor Law, says:
"We are defeated, but who has the victory 'Ay, there's the rub.' The vote for Mr. Reed certainly does not display him in the light of a conquering hero. Indeed, as his supporters made such a general stampede from the Whig platform, it is presumed they will not be very eager to claim a victory which can only publish nem as deserters. Nor can the old D cy appropriate the glory, if we are to take their own word for it. From the beginning to the end of the canvass, they have steadily disclaim d the existence of any of the ancient party issues, and have nowhere adhered to exclus party candidates. They have loudly declared that the Administration and its Nebraska measures had nothing whatever to do with the con test. The Hunkers, as such, then, have not conquered, unless they have been guilty of false-hood to the world, and of deception to their Whig associates. We are defeated, then, if we are to believe our opponents, on State issues This means undoubtedly the Main

The New York Evening Post says: "The Republican party, which last year car-ried the State without difficulty, and which, if it could have fought the battle on the sole issue of the Nebraska question, could have easily carried it again, entered the lists with the burden of the Maine Law upon its shoulders, and

broke down on the way. "The Republican party expected to made ing in their favor. Their adversaries would ave no contest with them on that point; they ed that measure, and all the enormi ties which it has since engendered, to the odium they deserved, and confined the controversy, so far as they were concerned, to quesons of State legislation. In none of the jour nals which opposed the election of Morrill, i The Portland State of Maine, a Whig journa ed to the "Republicans," in its number

year, the Republicans had the entire Senate nd all but about forty members of the House. This year, the tables are turned. "The result shows an uprising of the people against arbitrary and unjust laws. The principle of prohibition is completely repudiated he Maine Liquor Law advocates thrust aside

### THE KINGWOOD TUNNEL UPON THE BALTI-MORE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

entirely 'crushed out.'

This tunnel is 260 miles from Baltimore, and 119 miles east of Wheeling. It is seven miles west of the romantic valley of the Cheat river. and some nineteen miles east of Grafton, the unction of the Northwestern or Parkersburg Railroad. Its length, with two heavy approach cuts, is above 5,000 feet, or say one mile. The unnel proper is 4,100 feet long.

the wisdom which the farming population w be in a way to acquire, the safeguards that t' be in a way to acquire, the safeguards that th tiller of the land will place about him and hi The greatest height of the ridge over th unnel is about 220 feet. It is cut through are the inducements held out to enterprising men to undertake this work. Headquarters for slate rock, and is overlaid for a considerable distance with good limestone roof. For the are made upon the sea, will be fixed at Washremaining portion of its length, the roof has been supported by timbering, preliminary to the final arching. The original width of the open-ing was 22 feet. The necessity of preparing BOUND FOR KANSAS,-The Cleveland Herals ing was 22 reet. The necessity of preparing for a double track, however, with the heavy side walls for sustaining the arch, required that the opening should be widened throughout its entire length. This is done by cutting away of Tuesday says : " A band of fifty hardy young men were in the city to-day, bound for Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas. From one of their number-Mr. William Phillipson-we learn rom three to four feet upon each side, n the excavation twenty-eight feet in width. The side walls are built of solid masonry laid in ce-ment. They are two feet wide, and ten feet that the entire party is from Syracuse, New York, and that vicinity, and under the direction of R. G. Otis, who has the Government conhigh above the tracks. This will reduce the width, when finished, to twenty-four feet. O tract for building dragoon barracks at Fort with when innshed, to twenty-four feet. Of the 4,100 feet of tunnel, it is supposed that not more than three thousand feet will require arching, the limestone at the western end being sufficiently solid to sustain itself. Leavenworth. They go out there to erect the Government buildings. Such a band of vigorous, intelligent, and industrious young men is worth to that abused Territory more than a

THE KANSAS JUDGES .- The refusal of Judge

Supreme Court. In a case incidentally touch- minds of their readers.

power to fix the tenure of office. This being in course of construction, and their cost, in done, the President has no more power to re-move a Territorial judge than he has to repeal a law. The duties of a judge of a Territory are discharged as independently and as free of railroad; Georgia, 884 miles. Ohio had in from Executive control as are the duties of a judge of this court. This Territorial judicial power was intended to be a check upon the Executive power. It would be inconsistent with the principles of our Government for the than in Georgia; while the miles of road in judges to be subject to removal by the Exec- course of construction are more than three-fold

"This is a great question, although it can only affect, as now maintained, the Territorial bench; and I regret that from the want of jurisdiction, in the opinion of my brethren, they are not required to express an opinion as to the power asserted.

"It would be difficult to imagine a clearer

case for a mandamus than the one before us, and I think it should be issued. If the salary has been paid to the new judge, it has been illegally paid, and that is no reason why it should

Judge McLean's associates refrained from and denied that that question was involved in giving an opinion on this point, which was not mmediately in issue.

RECEPTION OF GOVERNOR SHANNON AT WEST-PORT. Mo.-Governor Shannon, on his way to Kansas, was met at Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, by Stringfellow and others, of the ruffian Legislature of Kansas, by whom he was invited to Westport, Missouri, where he made a speech. He very properly addressed the people present a fair statement of the causes which as if they were citizens of Kansas, and express ed the opinion that, with their aid, he would overcome obstacles which he was aware existed, but honed were not insurmountable The telegraphic reports heretofore published He expressed his approval of the whole course of proceedings of the ruffian legislators, avowed himself a champion of Slavery, and deprecated the threatened opposition of the Free-Soilers to ratical outlaws, by which it is made a capital felony to utter a sentiment against Slavery. We copy his modest avowal of Pro-Slavery sen-

"To one subject, however, he would allude unknown to a portion, at least, of the citizens of Kansas. He had no intention of changing his political faith. He thought, with reference nis political latth. He thought, with reference to Slavery, that as Missouri and Kansas were adjoining States, as much of that immense commerce up the Missouri which was already rivalling the commerce between the United States and some European countries, must necessarily lead to a great trade, and perpetual intercourse between them, it would be well if their institutions should harmonize—as other-[Loud cheers.]
"After thanking the audience, the new Gov

ernor withdrew." It is impossible for an honest man to fee espect for this vile and prostituted Northern doughface, and it were criminal to withhold the expression of that contempt and scorn for him which is the normal condition of all honorable minds. He is from the free State of Ohio, has been its Representative in Congress, and its Governor, and now, for the sake of office, he is the unscrupulous minion of a corrupt and slave-ridden Administration-the very slave of

Who, after reading this speech of Shannon's, can doubt that Reeder was removed in order to make room for this vile tool of the Missouri negro-breeders? It is now palpable to the dullest comprehension, that the Administration of General Pierce sanctions and upholds the unparalleled usurpation, tyranny, and scoundrelism, of the Missouri ruffians who have invaded Kansas.

sert, this week, the opinion of the Pennsylva- ture, published by the same house which issues nia Supreme Court, on the application of Williamson for a habeas corpus. The judges are all friends of this Administration, and it will be seen that they are bent on carrying out its policy of breaking down the barriers of State sovereignty, which are now the only obstacles o the universal spread of Slavery over the American Union. With all honorable and independent freemen, we regard the argument of great deal of the popular detestation of the Nebraska act, but they failed to turn that feelsolence and impudence which is peculiar to the prostituted Pro-Slavery press of the North, as its best refutation. It cannot fail to fill every high-minded man with disgust and loathing, and to suggest to the intelligent reader the parallel cases of judicial prostitution and judicial brutality in the reign of James II.

We propose next week to publish the admirable counter opinion of Judge Knox, in which the fallacious arguments of these minions of Slavery are clearly exposed, and their dangerous tendency pointed out.

on Saturday last killed a man named Wright, of New Orleans, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York. Wright attempted to cowhide Dean, when the latter drew a dirk and stabbed THE YELLOW FEVER AT NORFOLK,-We are

A son-in-law of Amos Kendall, named Dean

gratified in being able to state that the yellow fever is slightly abating at Norfolk and Portsmouth, but the mortality, in proportion to the numbers still remaining in those towns, is still dreadful. Two or three citizens of Washington, who generously went to the scene of pesti lence to relieve the sick, have fallen victims. Among them, Mr. Briggs and Mr. Jackson.

THE DISCIPLES, OR CAMPBELLITES .- It said that this sect owns a larger proportion of slaves than any other, which we are inclined to doubt, since the more wealthy classes of the South generally belong to the Episcopalians. Presbyterians, and Methodists. At any rate, the tendency of the teaching of the Campbellites, under their late leader, Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Virginia, is said to have been Pro-Slavery. But it seems that many members of the denomination regret this heresy, which has crept into their church, and are endeavoring to counteract it. A friend in Kentucky. who is an enthusiastic Disciple, calls our attention to the fact that a newspaper has been started in Cincinnati, called the Northwestern Christian Magazine, John Boggs, editor and publisher. It upholds the peculiar doctrines of the Campbellites, or Disciples, and advocates Primitive Christianity, Education, the Tem- at once one of the most entertaining and inperance Reform, and the Advancement of Uni- structive publications in the language.

versal Liberty, by opposition to the aggressive character of American Slavery, as devel- To the Editor of the National Era: oped in the political and Christian world." We wish all success to the enterprise.

OHIO AND GEORGIA.—Some one has called our attention to the fact that a writer in the related merely to Mrs. Dr. Clark Elmore, of Kansas—lately removed by the Washington Sentinel compares Georgia with not 30 important in themtelves, per President—to give place to his successor, has Ohio, and, among other things, asserts that the need any special correction; but wh raised the question whether the President has former contains a greater length of railroads the power of removal. There would seem to than the latter. Not having seen the paper be a manifest impropriety in making the tenure | containing the article referred to, we are unaof Judges dependent upon the caprice of the ble to say how far the representation of our in- portant that a correction of them Executive, as it would be impossible to repose formant is correct; but we are loth to believe confidence in the independence and impartiality that intelligent editors would admit into their of a judicial decision, in which is involved the columns a statement so manifestly absurd. of a judicial decision, in which is involved the columns a statement so manifestly absurd. woman" in this country who entered uestion of bread and butter for the Judge and There can be no harm, however, in giving the his family. It seems that cases of removal real state of the case, and we respectfully ask years since, as an autobiography have hitherto occurred, but the legality of the the attention of the editors of the Sentinel to published will attest, and as have hitherto occurred, but the legality of the the attention of the editors of the Sentinel to large classes of its best citizens, Har proceeding has never been determined by the the matter, in order that they may disabuse the Hunt, of Boston, entered upon a practice.

ing on this question, Judge McLean went out of his way to pronounce as follows:

The Compendium of the Census, lately published by the Superintendent, Mr. De Bow, consulted the self, with great fidelity, of "If Congress have power to create Territotains a statement of the number of railroads in
operation in the several States, the number

means at her command, toward a thoro
cation, and having made a final and
operation in the several States, the number 1854. According to this statement, the case recognition, and a degree, from a lil stands thus: Ohio had completed 2,367 miles sylvania college, which degree she val course of construction 1,578 miles; Georgia, efforts. 445 miles. The miles of road in operation in Ohio are therefore nearly three times greater of rare gifts and strength of mind in favor of the free State. Besides the railroads, Ohio has 921 miles of canals, against 28 miles in Georgia.

The aggregate cost of railroads in Ohio is \$44,927,058 against \$16,084,872, or nearly

These facts can be found at page 189 of the Compendium to the Census, which was compiled under the superintendence of an ultra advocate of Slavery. What, then, must be practice, the work goes rapidly thought of the intelligence or the integrity of scribblers, who attempt to palm off upon the public a statement so absurdly false as that Georgia is ahead of Ohio in railroads? G.

#### BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK. A VISIT TO INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN, in the year 1853. By

We have only room this week to announce that this book will in a few days make its appearance, the unbound sheets having been sent us by the publishers. It is a small octavo of five hundred and odd pages, with two elegant illustrations. The reputation of Mr. Taylor as a tourist and the interesting nature of the subject will secure for the work a ready introduction to the public. Having read several of the author's letters to the New York Tribune during phia, and a man distinguished for his this tour, the substance of which are embodied in this work, we can cordially commend it to the public taste. We propose at another time to give to the readers of the Era some of Mr. the execution of the infamous code of the pi- Taylor's lively sketches of scenes and inci-

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

We have neglected to give our usual attention to the periodical literature of the day. We will harely refer to some of the latest numbers. Among our omissions is the Westminster Review, for July, which contains one of the best articles on American affairs which we State who thinks him the victim of a have ever seen in a foreign quarterly. The wrong, committed in behalf of the a Edinburgh and London Quarterly Reviews, for July, contain attractive articles on the life and son, that he is the secretary of an Ab character of the Rev. Sydney Smith. The for- Society. mer has also an instructive criticism on the corporated by the Legislature of this Sta their institutions should harmonize—as otherwise there would be continual quarrels and border feuds. He was for Slavery in Kansas. [Lond cheers.] on record, in a newspaper of Cromwell's time.

The North American, for July, has an ineresting history of the Clubs of London, with other interesting matter. This old American quarterly, which was, some years ago, the pologist of despotism, is now a liberal and able advocate of freedom and progress. The Christian Examiner, for September, besides several articles on theological and religious subjects, has a review of Charles Kingsley's "Sir Amyas Leigh," a work of fiction, of Queen Elizabeth's time, rendered into modern English. The critic is an admirer of Kingsley, the author of Alton Locke.

The Living Age furnishes its usual weekly supply of interesting selections from the English and American periodical literature. By the way, we observe in it, of late years, a tendency to what is called Conservatism, in its defeat, let the responsibility of that def studious exclusion of articles on Slavery. The Living Age, without the living spirit of Free dom, is "Hamlet, without the part of Hamlet."

We have received the first three monthly numbers of the Panorama of Life and Litera the weekly Living Age, and made up of similar materials. The terms are three dollars per annum; which is cheap, for the amount of interesting matter furnished. Address Littell, an churches and connection in the city Son, & Co., Boston.

The United States Magazine, published monthly, by J. M. Emerson & Co., No. 1 Spruce street, New York, for one dollar per annum, is a very cheap and interesting publication. The August number contains "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," illustrated. The Free Will Baptist Quarterly is publish

ed by Williams, Day, & Co., Providence, R. I. It is able and liberal. The Universalist Quarterly is published a Boston, by A. Tompkins, 38 and 40 Cornhill.

known for his ability. The Horticulturist and Journal of Rura Art and Taste is neatly printed and illustrated, s edited by J. Jay Smith, and published by R 2. Smith, 17 and 19 Minor street, Philadel phia. The Happy Home and Parlor Maga zine, published by C. Stone & Co., Boston, is richly illustrated with colored and other engra

It is edited by the Rev. Hosea Ballou, widely

vings. The Genius of the West, a Monthly dagazine of Western Literature, is edited and published by William T. Coggeshall, Cincin nati. Arthur's Home Magazine is published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia. Mr. A s a well-known author. Hall's Journal o Health is published by Stringer & Townsend 222 Broadway, New York, and edited by W W. Hall, M. D.

The New York Quarterly for July contains review of the sixth volume of Bancroft's History, with other articles of interest. James G eed, Publisher, 348 Broadway.

Blackwood, for some months, has had a s ries of lively articles on "Canada, and the Northwest States of America," which are of eculiar interest to the people of this country. The August No. contains a review of Warren's Blackstone, and other attractive articles.

The Knickerbocker, for September, is illus trated with a fine engraving of the Burnett House. Cincinnati; and has its usual variety of entertaining reading. Graham's Magazine for September, has a fine engraving of "the preaching of John Knox," with other illustraions. The number opens with a memoir of Philip Freneau, the poet of the Revolution, by Rufus W. Griswold, accompanied by one of his

The Household Words maintains its high character for excellence, and for that happy combination of wit and wisdom which render it

Boston, Sept. 10, 18 I have thought, each week, since the tion in your columns of an article from to of Mrs. S. C. Hall, of England, headed Clarke," to see from some quarter a cof the errors of that article. So far

lated to convey a wrong

holds as secondary altogether to the

and was the first woman ever a usual college degree. She is now succ prosecuting the profession of he ity of New York.

Since these, a sister of Miss B. and ) Clarke have been admitted, and graduated a honor, at the Allopathic Medical Collection various colleges in Chicago, Cincinnat sewhere, and the female colle phia and Boston; and through the f these colleges, and the demand fo make these corrections from no and the succ ss of all true women is too and genuine for that, but simply for the

#### PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. The unanimous nomination of Passma

ican State Convention, will naturally quiry as to his character and anteceder We are informed by our well-known citizen, Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., civil neer, that he has been well acquainted William Williamson, of Westche time Speaker of the Senate of Pe and the eldest son of Thomas Will

live years of age; he has a wife and so children; and he has been brought up father, and has been in partnership with cellent character and of great into people of Pennsylvania have been in the hof electing to the office of Canal Commission Such being the high character of Mr. iamson, and such his qualifications for office named, there is no valid reason ;

and venerable men in the office which Declaration of Independence - were erunners; and hold a place which they honored, and by him who will, on that account. We hold

footsteps. Passmore Williamson is a native-born sylvanian—an American, in the broadest well qualified. Why, then, should be no sympathizing with him in his wrongs less, and this is the only method left ust any portion of the people should be h

THE COLORED WESLEYAN CHURCH Tuesday, at noon, the Rev. Messrs. Single Jones, Joseph J. Clinton, and Rev. Dav Mayor, at his office, City Hall, when one

Respected Sir: We are pretors and representatives of the colored ington, D. C., for the purpose of pre your Honor, for the relief of the aff and Portsmouth, Va., a small sum co that purpose, on the morning of the 10 at a camp-meeting of the above den held on the camp ground of Mr. Scagge the direction and control of their pa David Stevens) and the officiary of Unio

lev station. Notice having been given on the rious, a charitable sermon was Rev. J. J. Clinton, pastor of John West tion, from Galatians, 6th chapter verse: after which, the congregation vo contributed the sum of \$34, or more, w now present you, on their behalf. They ferers to whose relief they have con and for whom they cherish those kindly which humanity and religion inspire, ontinual prayers shall be directed to A God, that this pestilential storm may 8 ow the entire nation-and that pure may prevail throughout our common

Mayor of Washington replied, was the third contribution rece colored population. They (the committee as well as he did that five out of six of the ent population of the cities of Norfolk and mouth are colored, and therefore whatev tributions have been and are to be made be appropriated, for the greater part, to assistance. He was proud to say that of ored population will stand up and perform duty to the extent of their ability. oution, just presented, of over thirty-fou was equal to a thousand from any oth words, a fair proportion of the gen sidered their contribution liberal, and

take great pleasure in mentioning it in tion with others. The committee retired, apparently p with their courteous reception. We happe be present, and were much gratified

proceedings .- Star.

MAINE ELECTIONS .- Boston, Sept. 1 urns from three hundred and eighty for Maine give Morrill, the Republics date for Governor, 48,700; lican,) 45,200; and Reed, (Whig,) 10,20 Republican Senator has been se stands, 61 Republicans, 67 Demo and 21 Whigs. Two districts as yet unreed are probably Democratic.

Black, a few days since, preach river, in that county. second sermon ever preached in that ne

THE WH Important Decisi

NO. 45

Writ of Habeas C The Supreme (Saturday, at noon the decision of the Passmore William pus. The five Juand the District Candidate sat, was crowded side the bar we no Ex-Parte William

This is an app son for habeas co is held in custod District Court of tempt of that Court The proce lisobeying was him to produce to persons claimed ginia.

Is he entitled to this question, we

influenced, as in the Constitution peared as counse argued the motion great honor, pres except those whi hether the peti us any probable illegally detained prison, except fo use it without a appear, on his o custody for a ju case of ex-parte law. There the applicant had be a habeas corpus re fact that h than a first appl Is it really tre which must be a ous, and the ex which we are bo are mere hollow

> nswered in the pelled, against or victions of dut gainst the Fed punitive justice more seriously itentiary would and a similar p To remand t back again. A finement would should travel for might have him he inmates of temporarily enl ment; and eve vice of the coun ers to bring the

emies, that ever Union or the St

nay be brough

But the hall such a construction may not be ref not bailable: to such an adn and the commi made, and the Judge, before and purpose of trifled with by right to be set rror in a cri Judge is bound equally bound We are not this Court for

of the allowand er must be re sel say there is was refused. in the argum out examination cisions on a po to find in repo established ru are constantly The habeas rial, just as it II, c. 2. made the Courts in g

Ald., 420: 2

een successfu

have the powe exercised Prac., 586,) awho should de law upon this try by the cold ates, have s English statut eature. The corpus shall r may require it the Federal writs, according a sting it in sam, general subjec, preva English Judg Courts, both our fullest responers and du

Blackstone habeas corpus
Court or Judg
probable cause
gent reasons any other case Probation the Coke and Ch where they he the rule, (1 Cr. seems to h Judges. The Scheiner, (1 B Three Spanish In Hobhous vas fully settle rue construct

a never to be mitment, it be be remanded. in force there mean, as this cided by the that the allow within the discount on the contract of the contract

in Ex-parte F In addition Chief Justice Peters, 202,) t ed, if the Co-must be rema by the Supres that case, as case.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

preme Court.

Writ of Habeas Corpus to Passmore Williamson

The Supreme Court at Philadelphia met of

DECISION.

Ex-Parte Williamson .- Opinion by Justice Black.

District Court of the United States, for a con-

tempt of that Court, in refusing to obey its pro-

cess. The process for which he is confined for disobeying was a habeas corpus, commanding him to produce the bodies of certain colored

great honor, pressed upon us no considerations except those which were founded upon their le-

gal views of the subject.

It is argued with much earnestness, and no

illegally detained—that every man confined in

prison, except for treason or felony, is entitled

it ex debita justitier-and that we cannot re-

fuse it without a frightful violation of the peti-

tioner's rights, no matter how plainly it may

are mere hollow and unsubstantial forms? Can

ompletely under the control of their natural en-

Union or the State, except traitors and felons,

may be brought before us as often as they please, though we know beforehand, by their own

elled, against our will and contrary to our con-

victions of duty, to wage a constant warfare against the Federal tribunals, by firing off writs

of habeas corpus upon them all the time. The punitive justice of the State would suffer still

To remand them would do very little good:

back again. A new sentence of solitary confinement would be a sentence that the co

ed. But he has no right to demand it who ad-

Judge is bound to allow, if there be reason to

e are not aware that any application to

een successful, where the Judges, at the time of the allowance, were satisfied that the prison-er must be remanded. The petitioner's coun-

in the argument, as a reason for supposing that in all other cases the writ was issued with-

isions on a point like this. We do not expect

to find in reports so recent as ours those long-established rules of law, which the student

rial, just as it is now. The statute of 31 Car.

provided that the Judges in vacation should

ave the power which the Courts had previous

Ald., 420; 2 Chitty's Reps., 207.)

ent must be affirmed.

ies, that every class of offenders against the

ssible that the law and the Courts are so

L. IX.

s, perhaps, as to out wherein they others, or calcuression as to the is right and im them should b ave been.

neans "the first entered upon a fore than twenty phy soon to ens, Harriet n a practice has been both one, after having delity, of all t a thorough edv es of a collegiate since received n a liberal Pen she values, bu to the position her own earnes

mind, obtaine neva, New York r admitted to honored with th now successful d graduated with dical College of ous others at th leges in Philade

and for woman v forward.

rom no desire t

one well-earne mendable efforts men is too great uply for the sak JUSTITIA. MSON of Passmore Wiler, by the Repub naturally exci d antecedents. well-known felle Esq., civil eng He is a nephew of hester, at on f Pennsylvania

ncers in Philadel ned for his high lowledge of lan wife and sever rought up by h Mr. Roberts in is an man of ex telligence, and those whom the nal Commissione ications for the every man in the of the arrogant e to Mr. William of an Abolition of this State in . Of this Soci Passmore W

grace to him t ed, and by which ative-horn Penn he broadest sens and faithful, and ould he not r wrongs? W od left us to giv ontribute to hi that defeat rest r to prevent i urgh Gazette. ssrs. Singleton, T. Rev. David Ste-

fice which the

- were worth

to his honor th when one of them colored Wesie the city of Wash cities of Norfo. sum collected for of the 10th inst. Mr. Scaggs, unde heir pastor (Rev was delivered John Wesley staapter and 10th ration voluntarily more, which w

alf. They further. sir, and the sufhave contributed use kindly feeling inspire, that the cted to Almigh m may subside hat pure religion sing prospe replied, that the committee) knet of six of the pre Norfolk and Po ore whatever co to be made w ater part, to their to say that our col-pand perform their bility. This contri-thirty-four dollars, any other quarter the generous gifts umanity. He con liberal, and should ning it in connec arently plea

ton, Sept. 17.—Read eighty-four towns Republican candi-Wells, (anti-Republican), 10,200. The ans, 67 Democrats cts as yet unreturn

enotices that Rev. eached at William says that it was the ed in that neighbount was made more

within the discretion of the Court, depending

Important Decision of the Pennsylvania Su-

Saturday, at noon, for the purpose of rendering the decision of the Court on the application of Passmore Williamson for the writ of habeas corany kind of appellate jurisdiction in it.

On a habeas corpus, the judgment even of a subordinate State Court cannot be disregarded, reversed, or set aside, however clearly we pus. The five Judges were upon the Bench, and the District Court Room, in which the Court

may perceive it to be erroneous, and however plain it may be that we ought to reverse it if it sat, was crowded with attentive listeners. In-side the bar we noticed a number of the leading were before us on appeal or writ of error. We legal gentlemen of the city. Judge Black read the decision of the Court. It is as follows: This is an application by Passmore Williamson for habeas corpus. He complains that he is held in custody, under a commitment of the

versally acknowledged, and so reasonable in itself, that it requires only to be stated. It apone another in this way. I will content myself Government, which is "the sheet anchor of

persons claimed as slaves under the law of Viris he entitled to the writ he has asked for? In considering what answer we shall give to this question, we are, of course, expected to be the Constitution alone. The gentlemen who appeared as counsel for the petitioner, and who argued the motion in a manner which did them

doubt with perfect sincerity, that we are bound to allow the writ, without stopping to consider whether the petitioner has or has not laid before us any probable cause for supposing that he is

he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced for contempt of Court, and nothing else. He is now confined in execution of that sentence, and for no other cause. This was a distinct and substantive offence against the authority and Government of the United States. Does anybody doubt the jurisdiction of the District Court to punish contempt? Certainly not. All Courts have this power, and must necessarily have it; atherwise they could not protect themselves. admissions, that we cannot help but remand them immediately? If these questions must be answered in the affirmative, then we are compunitive justice of the State would suffer still more seriously. The half of the Western Pen-itentiary would be before us at Philadelphia, and a similar proportion from Cherryhill and Moyamensing would attend our sittings at Pittsshould travel for a limited term up and down the State, in company with the officers who might have him in charge. By the same means, the inmates of the lunatic asylums might be temporarily enlarged, much to their own detritemporarily enlarged, much to their own teems in the service of the country could compel their commanders to bring them before the Court six times a which Blacksone and Kent and Story to be its necessary consequences. But the habeas corpus has never received such a construction. It is a writ of right, and nation, will see that the Chancellor and the majority of the Supreme Court, though once outvoted in the Senate, were never answered.

The writ of which the petitioner is convicted of disobeying, was legal on its face. It enjoined upon him a simple duty, which he ought to have understood and performed without hesitamay not be refused to one who shows a prima facie case entitling him to be discharged or bail-

made, and the cause of detainer submitted to a Judge, before the writ can go. The very object and purpose of this is to prevent it from being trifled with by those who have manifestly no right to be set at liberty. It is like a writ of

consecuted to allow, if there be reason to contempt.

contempt.

contempt.

contempt.

These principles being settled, it follows irremay be used in aid of it when necessary. It equally bound to refuse it, if it be clear that the sistibly that the District Court of the United
States had power and jurisdiction to decide
what acts constitute a contempt against it; to what acts constitute a contempt against it; to determine whether the petitioner had been guil-slaves, they could not be slaves at all, according this Court for a writ of habeas corpus has ever ty of contempt; and to inflict upon him the punishment which, in its opinion, he ought to suffer. If we fully believed the petitioner to be innocent—if we were sure that the Court which convicted him misunderstood the facts, sel say there is but one reported case in which it was refused, (5 Binn., 304;) and this is urged which convicted him misunderstood the facts, or misapplied the law—still we could not reexamine the evidence, or rejudge the justice of the case, without grossly disregarding what we know to be the law of the land. The Judge of the District Court decided the question on his own constitutional responsibility. Even if he could be shown to have acted tyrannically or corruptly, he could be called to answer for it only in the Seneta of the Linited States. out examination. But no such inference can fairly be drawn from the scarcity of judicial deearns from his elementary books, and which or corruptly, he could be called to answer for it only in the Senate of the United States.

But the counsel of the petitioner go behind are constantly acted upon without being dis-

The habeas corpus is a common-law writ, and the proceeding in which he was convicted, and argue that the sentence for contempt is void, because the Court had no jurisdiction of a certain other matter which it was investiga-II, c. 2. made no alteration in the practice of the Courts in granting these writs. (3 Barn. & ting, or attempting to investigate, when the con-tempt was committed. We find a judgment against him in one case; and he complains about another, in which there is no judgment. exercised in term time, (1 Chitty's Gen. He is suffering for an offence against the United States; and he says he is innocent of any Prac., 586,) and inflicted penalties upon those

subject prevail in England and America, and seeing also the similarity of their statutory regulations in both countries, the decisions of the English Judges, as well as of the American Courts, both State and Federal, are entitled to our fullest respect, as settling and defining our powers and duties.

Blackstone (3 Com., 132) says the writ of habeas corpus should be allowed only when the Court or Judge is satisfied that the party hath probable cause to be delivered. He gives cogen reasons why it should not be allowed in any other case, and cites with unqualified ap-

gent reasons why it should not be allowed in any other case, and cites with unqualified approbation the precedent set by Sir Edward Coke and Chief Justice Vaughan, in cases where they had refused it. Chitty lays down the rule, (1 Cr. Law, 101; 1 Gen. Prac., 686-7.) It seems to have been acted upon by all the Judges. The writ was refused in Rez vs. Scheiner, (1 Burr, 765,) and in the case of the Three Spanish Sailors, (2 Black's R., 1324.) In Hobhouse's Case, (3 Barn. & Ald., 420,) it was fully settled, by an unanimous Court, as the true construction of the statute, that the writ is never to be allowed, if, upon view of the commitment, it be manifest that the prisoner must be remanded. In New York, when the statute in force there was precisely like ours, (so far, I mean, as this question is concerned,) it was decided by the Supreme Court, (5 Johns., 282,) that the allowance of the writ was a matter within the discretion of the Court, depending on the grounds laid in the application?

within the discretion of the Court, depending on the grounds laid in the application. It was refused in Huster's Case, (1, 2, Com., 136,) and in Exparte Ferguson, (9 Johns. R., 139.)
In addition to this, we have the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in Whatkin's case, (3 Peters, 202.) that the writ ought not to be awarded, if the Court is satisfied that the prisoner must be remanded. It was accordingly refused by the Supreme Court of the United States in that case, as it had been before in Kearney's regard the same matter afterwards as open and undetermined, is an absurdity in terms. wrong tribunal.

On the whole, we are thoroughly satisfied it our duty requires us to view and examine e cause of detainer now, and to make an end

and if that Judge is of opinion that we ought not to try him, there is an end of the case.

This doctrine is so plainly against the reason of the thing, that it would be wonderful indeed if any authority for it could be found in the were before us on appeal or writ of error. We can only look at the record, to see whether a judgment exists, and have no power to say whether it is right or wrong. It is conclusively mether it is right or wrong. It is conclusively and some efforts of the same kind to control the other Courts, made by Sir Edward Cole, in the King's Bench, which are now universally admitted to have been illegal, as well as rude and intemperate. On the other hand, we have all thought one of much hardship. But the rule is so familiar, so universally acknowledged and according to the control of the same which we have all thought one of much hardship. But the rule is so familiar, so universally acknowledged and according to the first moves to interfere with or control of the same kind to control the other Courts, made by Sir Edward Cole, in the King's Bench, which are now universally admitted to have been illegal, as well as rude and its Courts, for to them alone can the people look for a competent administration of their and its courts, for to them alone can the people look for a competent administration of their long that the rule is constitutionally acknowledged and according to the first moves to interfere with or control to the same kind to control the other Courts, made by Sir Edward Cole, in the King's Bench, which are now universally admitted to have been illegal, as well as rude and its Courts, for to them alone can the people look for a competent administration of their distributions. versally acknowledged, and so reasonable in itself, that it requires only to be stated. It applies with still greater force, or at least for much stronger reasons, to the decisions of the Federal Courts.

Over them we have no control at all, under any circumstances, or by any process that could be devised. These tribunals belong to a different judicial system from ours. They administer a different code of laws, and are responsible to a different sovereignty.

The District Court of the United States is as independent of us as we are of it—as independent of us a

own face it without a fright, no matter how plainly it may appear, on his own showing, that he is held in custody for a just cause. If this be true, the case of exparte Lawrence (5 Binn., 304) is not law. There the writ was refused because the applicant had been previously heard before any of right, and without regard to anything but the mere fact that he demands it, then a Court or a Judge has no more power to refuse a second than a first application.

Is it really true that the special application which must be made for a writ of habeas corpus must be made for a writ of habeas corpus and the examination of the commitment was and the examination of the commitment of the law which is established and sustained by all authority and all reason.

But certainly the want of jurisdiction alleged in this case would not even have been a defence on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is onto the law which is established and sustained by all authority and all reason.

But certainly the want of jurisdiction alleged in this case would not even have been a defence on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is on the trial. The proposition, that a Court is on the trial. The proposition aleged in this case would not even have been a defence on the law which is established and sustained by all authority and all reason.

But certainly the want of jurisdiction erea in the same rule here. Any other would be a violation of the law which is established and sustained by all authority and all reason.

But certainly the want of jurisdiction erea in the same rule here.

otherwise, they could not protect themselves from insult, or force obedience to their process. Without it, they would be utterly powerless. The authority to deal with an offender of this class belongs exclusively to the Court in which the offence is committed; and no other Court, the offence is committed; and no other Court, or to which must be made out like any other words. Any one who obstructs or barness a justiciant of the purpose is unquestionably guilty of a crime for which he may and ought to be tried, convicted, and punished. Suppose a local action to be brought in the wrong county; this is a defence to the action, but a defence which must be made out like any other which must be made out like any the offence is committed; and no other Court, not even the highest, can interfere with its exercise, either by writ of error, mandamus, or habeas corpus. If the power be abused, there is no remedy but impeachment. The law was so held by this Court in McLaughlin's case, (5 W. & S., 275.) and by the Supreme Court of the United States in Kearney's case, (7 Wharton, 38.) It was solemnly settled, as part of the common law, in Brass Crosley's case, (3 Wilson, 18%.) by a Court in which sat two of the foremost jurists that England ever produced. We have not the smallest doubt that it is the law; and we must administer it as we find it. The only attempt ever made to disregard it was foremost jurists that England ever produced. We have not the smallest doubt that it is the law; and we must administer it as we find it. The only attempt ever made to disregard it was by a New York Judge, (4 Johns. R., 345,) who was not supported by his brethren. This attempt was followed by all the evil and confusion which Blacksone and Kent and Story declared to be its necessary consequences. Whoever will trace that singular controversy to its termility of the same reason. But such a defence for either crime has never been heard of since the beginning of the world; much less can it be shown, after conviction, as a ground for declaring the sentence void. sentence void.

Yates vs. Lansing, (9 Johns. R., 423,) which grew out of the very same transaction, and depended upon the same principles. Still further reflection at a later period induced the Senate to join the popular branch of the Legislature in passing a statute which effectually prevents one Judge from interfering by habéas corpus with the judgment of another, on a question of contents. son stopped the investigation in limine; and the consequence is, that everything in the case remains unsettled, whether the persons named

in the writ were slaves or free. Whether Mr. Wheeler was the owner o hem—whether they were unlawfully taken from him—whether the Court had jurisdiction to for want of a proper return. It is not our business to say how they ought to be decided; but we do not doubt that the learned and upright declares that "the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." Congress has conferred upon the Federal Judges the power to issue such writs, according to the principles and rules regulating it in other Courts. Seeing that the ame general principles of common law on this bleet, prevail in England and America. and ing also the similarity of the principles of common law on this bloom in the land and America. and ing also the similarity of the process of the similarity of the principles of common law on this bloom in the similarity of the principles of common law on this bloom in the land and America. and ing also the similarity of the process of the p all the facts; for then the rights of all parties black and white, could have been settled, or the matter dismissed for want of jurisdiction, if the law so required.

It is argued that the Court had no jurisdic It is argued that the Court had no jurisdiction, because it was not averred that the slaves were fugitives, but merely that they owed service to the laws of Virginia. Conceding, for the argument's sake, that this was the only ground on which the Court could have interfered—conceding also that it is not substantially alleged in the petition of Mr. Wheeler—the proceeding was nevertheless, not void for tially alleged in the petition of Mr. Wheeler—
the proceeding was, nevertheless, not void for
that reason. The Federal tribunals, though
Courts of limited jurisdiction, are not inferior
Courts. Their judgments, until reversed by
the proper appellate Court, are valid and conclusive upon the parties, though the jurisdiction
be not alleged in the pleadings, nor on any
part of the record. (10 Wheaton, 192.) Even
if this were not settled and clear law, it would
still be certain that the fact on which the jurisdiction depends need not be stated in the process. The want of such a statement in the
body of the habeas corpus, or in the petition body of the habeas corpus, or in the petition on which it was awarded, did not give Mr. Williamson a right to treat it with contempt. If it did, then the Courts of the United States must get out the ground of their jurisdiction in every subpoena for a witness; and a defecive or untrue averment will authorize the wit-

ness to be as contumucious as he sees fit.

of the business at once, if it appear that we no power to discharge him on the return of this writ.

This prisoner, as already said, is confined on a sentence of the District Court of the United States, for a contempt. A habeas corpus is not a writ of error. It cannot bring a case before us in such a manner that we can exercise any kind of appellate jurisdiction in it.

On a habeas corpus, the judgment even of a subordinate State Court cannot be disregard.

On a habeas corpus to the business at once, if it appear that we no power to discharge him on the return of this writ.

We have no authority, jurisdiction, or power, to decide anything here, except the simple fact that the District Court had power to punish for contempt a person who disobeys its process—that the petitioner is convicted of such contempt a person who disobeys its process—that the petitioner is convicted of such contempt. A habeas corpus below them. A party unwilling to be tried in this Court need only defy our authority, and if that Judge is of opinion that we ought and of course not now intended to be decided.

On a habeas corpus, the judgment even of a subordinate State Court cannot be disregard.

A commission has been appointed to revise the tariif. It is, indeed, astonishing. The circ decide anything here, except the simple fact that the District Court had power to punish for contempt a person who disobeys its process—that the petitioner is convicted of such contempt. A habeas corpus below them. A party unwilling to be tried in finantial tit, it is, indeed, astonishing. The circ decide anything here, except the simple fact that the District Court had power to punish for contempt a person who disobeys its process—that the petitioner is convicted of such contempt a person who disobeys its process—that the petitioner is convicted of such contempt a person who disobeys its process—that the petitioner is convicted of such contempt a person who disobeys its process—that the petition of the Court on the trial. It is, indeed, astonishing.

It was

Particulars of the Battle .- Generals Simpson

clearly indicate this.

General Simpson estimates the Russian force

tence.
Mr. William H. Pierce, defendants' counsel,

offered evidence in extenuation of any punishment the Court might think proper to inflict. It was then submitted in evidence that these men, when arrested on the 19th of July last, were taken to the Cherry street Station House, Sixth Ward, and locked in a cell with three others, (arrested for the same offence,) and kept there twenty hours without food, the thermometer twenty hours without food, the thermometer standing at 95 degrees. The heat in the cell was so intolerable that the men had to strip off all their clothes. They were thence taken to prison, where they were incarcerated ton days, and only released by the interposition of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The counsel called two of the former co-defendants of the prisoners, and they both swore that Ballard was not on the upper deck of the boat at all.

Judge Kelley said that they had a perfect right to go to the boat, and tell the woman, Jane,

of her rights; but that, by their actions, they had injured the cause they no doubt at heart wished to serve. He reproved them for the use of vio-lence, and the threatening language they had used.
That, in the sentence he was about to pass upon them, he had in view the circumstances of the case—the outrageous holding to bail by

the Alderman in an enormous sum, the suffer-ings they had been subjected to, and the fact that a very large witness bill had been presented against them—he would only sentence each to pay a fine of \$10 and costs, and one week's THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY COMPANY .- The xecutive committee of the Camden and Amony Railroad Company have published in the ed. But he has no right to demand it who admits that he is in legal custody for an offence not ballable; he does make what is equivalent to such an admission when his own application, and the commitment referred to in it, show that he is lawfully detained. A complaint must be likely and the commitment referred to in it, show that he is lawfully detained. A complaint must be

train without danger of collision; that it is impossible to devise means to protect trains from sudden and unforeseen accidents; that "in all particulars the law of the State and the regulaons of the company were fully complied with y those agents and employees having charge of the trains on the 29th August;" and, in a word, that "the proper lookout on the part of the brakesman, conductor, and engineer, was observed, the speed was usual and lawful, the gence, vigilance, and precaution, were studiou and scrupulously practiced."

AMERICAN PIANO-FORTES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

From the Boston Transcript It will be highly gratifying to our readers to earn the marked success which has attended ne specimens of art which Americans have ent to the Paris Exhibition; but to none of them has been attributed so much merit as to our celebrated American piano-fortes. It would seem hardly possible that we could rival, as yet, France and England, and the other countries of Europe, so distinguished for their progress in the arts and sciences, in so delicate and imortant an instrument as the piano-forte; but e intelligent correspondent of the Chro his letter to that paper, dated Paris, Augus 4, 1855, an extract from which we give below hows what a rank our Boston piano-fortes take broud. We have before heard of the reputa-ion of the celebrated instruments manufactured by Albert W. Ladd & Co., and it gives us the createst pleasure to add to that already justvalued reputation, that they now rival the world. Ve congratulate our friends and the mechanics of the establishment, that they have been able, before such an ordeal, and in the presence of hree hundred French pianos, to take the first prize; and we Americans should be proud, too, hat we have so eminent a piano-forte manu actory among us. We need no longer to send ope for instruments of superior tone and

nish, but may rather expect to furnish her with her best and finest piano-fortes.

We copy from the Chronicle of Sept. 3: The great exhibition is now in a mor flourishing condition than ever, and its future will no doubt be very successful. The jury of award are now engaged in deciding as to the merits of the various contributions. A remarkable affair has just taken place, relative to a contribution from Boston, which will much gratify the pride of Bostonians. The trial, be-fore the jury of award, of the excellence of the various piano-fortes on exhibition, took place at the celebrated Paris Conservatory of Music.

the celebrated Paris Conservatory of Music. The jury was composed of seven of the most eminent professors of music in Europe.

"Joseph Helmesperger, director of the Imperial Conservatory of Music at Vienna, the resident, placed himself in a position where he could hear the tone of the instruments with he could hear the tone of the instruments without seeing them, so as to render a perfectly impartial opinion of their merits. In addition to
this, the manufacturers' names were all covered
up with white cards, on each of which was a
certain number. When all had been tried, Mr.
Helmesperger said, 'now for the American
piano,' referring to one from Boston, which he phano, referring to one from Boston, which he had on several occasions examined and tried at the exhibitions, and which, for some unac-countable reason, had been neglected to be sent with the rest. A New York plano was among the number, and, supposing he referred to that, they told him it had been tried. His answer was positive that it had not been tried, yet all this time he had not seen, but only listened to the tone of the instruments. After repeated assurances by them, and denials by him, he came forward and satisfied them that But all that was said in this argument about the petition, the writ, and the flots which were proved, or could be proved, react to the evidence in which the conviction took place. This has passed in rem judicatum. We cannot go one step behind the conviction itself. We cannot reverse it, if there had been no evidence at all. We have no more authority in law to come between the prisoner and the Court, to free him from a sentence like this, than we would have to countermand an order issued by the commander-in-chief of the United States army.

himself. He is a young man, not over twenty-five years of age. Having before heard the superior quality of tone of the above instrument,

The news from the Crimea is merely a detail of previous operations and of the battle on the Tchernaya. The official reports show that this was in truth a most decided victory for the Al-

and Pelissier report that the Russian attack on the Allied lines on the Tchernaya was a delibthey had at one time gained during the battle, they intended to have made a further attack upon the Allies at four points. Documents found upon the body of a dead Russian officer

on the occasion at 55,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 160 guns. The French had only 12,000 men and four batteries engaged; the Sardinians, 4,500 men and 24 guns; and the English had only one that the sardinians and the English had only one that the sardinians and the English had only one that the sardinians and the English had only one that the sardinians and the English had only one that the sardinians and the English had only one that the sardinians and the English had only one that the sardinians are the sardinians and the sardinians are the sardinians and the sardinians are the sardinians a lish had only one battery.

The Russians advanced three successive times to the contest, with the most determined and

unflinching bravery. Thrice they carried the bridge and crowned the heights on the opposite shore, but as often were they repulsed with terrible slaughter by the Allies. Finally the Russians were forced to retire, their retreat being covered by their own batteries. Another Russian attack near the Cemeter

was anticipated.

The Losses of the Combatants. — General Pelissier calls the French loss 17 officers killed, 53 wounded: 172 men killed, 150 missing, and ,160 wounded. The Sardinians lost 250 men. The Russian loss was 3,000 men killed, 5,000 wounded, and 1,500 wounded made prisoners. The Russians admit great losses, and say three of their generals were killed. The Russians who were in this engagement

The Busians who were in this engagement had just arrived in the Crimea.

The Bombardment Renewed.—General Simpson says that the Redam and Malakoff works were bombarded on the 17th ult., with as much effect as had been anticipated.

Gortschakoff telegraphs that on the night of

the 27th affairs continued unchanged at Sebas topol. The fire of the Allies, he says, was oc casionally very strong.

A New Movement.—The Allies were preparing to cross the Tchernaya river, and follow up the advantage gained over their enemy. Active operations at Sebastopol were to be delayed

until this movement was effected. It was reported that General Simpson was ill, and that General Bentinck had taken command of the British forces.

Omer Pasha was to leave for Trebizonde on the 21st.
From Asia.—There is nothing important or

reliable from Kars or Erzeroum. The Russians had re-established their line of communication between Gentschi and Arabat.

The Baltic fleet has been ordered to withdraw from before Cronstadt. The disabled gun-boats only are as yet returning home.

Private letters state that the Russian loss at

Sweaborg was not less than 2,000 men. The Russians say that only 50 men were killed, and 1,300 guns remained in the same position as before the bombardment, and that the batteries are wholly uninjured.

Omer Pasha has definitely consented to take

ommand in Asia.
Russia and the Germanic Confederation A Russian circular lately issued indicates that the position of that Government and the Germanic Confederation is precisely the same as

existed a year ago.

The Siege of Schastopol—On the afternoon of the day the bombardment was commenced, shells from the mortars of the Allies ignited, and a number of them exploded in one of the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much dam-age. Captains Oldfield and Hammet were kill-ed during the day, and the British loss was 138. The Russians are expected to offer the Allies another battle near the Cemetery.

The Russians are daily expecting the arrival of General Parmitine, with 9,000 cavalry, 3,000

infantry, and 169 guns.

The Baltic Fleet.—The London Times co

Miscellaneous War Items.—The Nord (Rus-

sian Journal) says Omer Pasha freely express-ed himself at Constantinople, that the Allied commanders, especially Pelissier, were humugs, and that he should twice have lost his rmy if he had followed their advice.

Betts, the engineer, writes that the Balaklava railway is in a condition to stand the weather.

Lord Stratford had gone to the Crimea. The Duke of Newcastle had been sick in camp, but was recovering.

Negotiations.—The Berlin correspondent of

he Augsburg Gazette states that the Prussian Cabinet has recently replied to Count Buol's circular, to the effect that Prussia is disinclined to make any change in her policy in regard to the Eastern question, because she is unable to see what practical guarantee the often-mention ed four points can afford for its settlement further, that Prussia cannot consent to bind herself to these four points, while the partie principally concerned reserve to themselves the right of going beyond them. Finally, Prussis repeats the decision of the Germanic Bund, made last December, acknowledging the suita-bleness of the proposed conditions of peace, without, however, pledging itself to maintain

them.
From the above, it is evident that Prussi and the Germanic Federation stand precisel as they did twelve months ago.

Austria.—The correspondent of the London Times in Paris writes, after a comparatively long period of silence, respecting Austria-"The Austrian policy is such that it is again stated in high quarters that the French Gov rnment has reason to be satisfied with that

It is rumored that a new loan of two hun dred million florins is about to be raised, to re pay the Vienna bank advances.

The Austrian Lloyds undertakes steam communication between Trieste, North

The Austrian engineers officially report favorably on the proposed ship canal from the Danube to the Black Sea.

Austrian papers complain that the assistance of the Western Powers to the Sultan is fast

changing into an occupation of Turkey!

The reply of Great Britain to the Austrian remonstrances in regard to the Italian league is said to have embraced the statement that the question of nationalities was not to be introduced into the present crisis, and that the depo of Italian recruits at Norana should be rem ved further from the Austrian frontiers. Russia.—Another Peace Proposal.—A Ber lin letter says that Nesselrode has issued an

other diplomatic letter, stating that the Ozar is willing to make honorable terms for the restoration of peace.

There are rumors of a new loan of 200,000,000 orins about to be raised.

Turkey.—A letter from Constantinople, un der date of 30th ultimo, says a council was held on the 18th, at which Ministerial changes were decided.

Abdel Kader had arrived at Constantinopl Great Britain.-Five hundred Highlanders had embarked on board the steamer Hansa, a Liverpool, for Malta. On board the Great Brit ain, cavalry were about to embark. The export of iron north of Dunkirk is pro-hibited, and a bond is required whenever ex

ported. A national "shilling subscription" has bee roposed, to make a testimonial to Sir Charles Napier.

The fiat of bankruptcy has been issued against

Edward Oliver.

The potato harvest of Ireland is, on the whole, satisfactory.

France.—There is no news of importance from this country. The crops are regarded as satisfactory.

Treece.—The currant crop of Cephalonia is said to be sadly deficient.

Denmark.—The King of Denmark is visiting the King of Sweden.

The question of Sound dues continues to perplex the public mind.

India.—Bombay dates to July 30 have been received. A formidable insurrection has oc-

bes, numbering from 30,000 to 50,000, were destroying everything European.

The Insurrection in Bengal.—The insurrection which has broken out in Bengal, India, is composed of the Santals and other tribes, occupying the Rajamabal Hills—a bold and hardy race. They number from 30,000 to 50,000 men, acting in five parties, and are armed with axes, poisoned arrows, and a few fire-arms. They have spread over the country a hundred

miles in extent, destroying everything Europe-an, and pretend that they are led by their god person. The few Europeans have entrench-d themselves until assistance shall arrive. The insurrection was so little anticipated, that here were not a thousand troops within a hundred and fifty miles.

China.—All was quiet in Shanghae and Canton. The insurgents were losing ground in the

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY. Liverpool Breadstuff's Market .- Mess. Brown Shipley, & Co. say that the market generally shows but little change, although a dull tone prevailed. Corn had declined 1s. per quarter. Western Canal flour they quote at 40s. @ 40s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 40s. @ 42s.; Ohio 42s. @ 43s.; mixed corn 38s. 6d.; white 44s.; yellow 38s 6d. @ 39s. Several circular quote corn in active speculative demand, and prices slightly advanced, but they give the quotations nearly the same as the above. The weather had been favorable, and prospects con-

weather had been lavorable, and prospects continued good for an average crop.

Freights.—At Liverpool, freights were a trifle lower, owing to large arrivals. Dead weight to New York, 10s. @ 14s.; to New Orleans, 11s.

Glasgow Markets.—Messrs. John Athaya Co. report ashes steady, and prices unchanged Lard 58s. @ 59s. for fine. In breadstuffs, the pward tendency had been checked.

The Latest Liverpool Markets—Saturday, 11

A. M.—The fine weather has caused a slight

decline in breadstuffs—in wheat 4d. in four days; flour 2s. 6d., and corn 1s. Western Canal flour, for future delivery, sold at 36s. Beef unchanged. Pork quiet. Good cheese closed with an active demand at 56s. @ 60s 58s. asked by holders. Rosin sells at 4s. 4d

THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA. A Desperate and Bloody Engagement.

The English files by the Arago, at New York, have full details of the battle of the Ichernaya, of which we have heretofore had brief accounts. We copy the following from the London Times:

BATTLE OF TCHERNAYA. Encouraged, it may be, by the arrival of a portion of the Grenadiers, and probably urged on by the impatience of high personages at St. Petersburgh, the Russian General determined or an attack on the Allied position, and made prep arations for many days, with a disregard of caution which revealed his plans, and, but for extraordinary remissness, should have caused their more easy discomfiture. At last, on the morning of the 16th, the Rus-

sians, pouring down the steep sides of their position, and favored by the mist, without cry or beat of drum, burst upon the Piedmo position; driving in the outposts, they reached the Tchernaya, forded the narrow stream, and, notwithstanding a heavy fusilade from the Zouaves, rushed upon the Allied camp. They attacked two French regiments in front and flank with a desperate bayonet charge, and a hot contest ensued, in which Gen. D'Herbillon, with 10,000 men, had to sustain the attack of the Russians, who probably by this time had

the Russians, who probably by this time had brought a much larger force into action.

The first rush did not last more than ten minutes. The Russians fell back, but they had scarcely gone a few hundred yards when they were met by the second column, which was advancing a pas de charge to support the first, and both whited and again rushed forward.

On the other hand, no party in the country is, no party can be, more eminently conservative upon the Slavery question, more complete by antagonistic to its further agitation in or out of the Federal Congress, or more thoroughly purged of the least semblance of abolition and Diseases of Women and Children; Henry M. B. Physiological Jurispru This second attempt was more successful than the first. At the bridge they forded the river on the right and left, and forced the defenders of it to fall back; scarcely was the bridge free, when two guns of the Fifth Light Brigade of Artillery crossed it, and took up a position on the other side, in an open space which divides two of the hillocks, and through which the roads lead to the plain of Balaklava. While those two guns passed the bridge, a third crossed the river by a ford, and all three began to sweep

the road and the heights. The infantry, in the mean time, without waiting for the portable bridges, rushed breast deep into the water, climbed up the embankment, and began to scale the heights on both sides. They succeeded on this point in getting up more than one half of the ascent, where the dead and wounded afterwards showed clearly the mark which they had reached; but by the time they arrived there, the French were fully prepared, and met them in the most gallant style. Notwithstanding the exertions and the perseverance of the Russians, they were by degrees forced back, and driven, after an obstinate resistance, across the bridge, carrying away their guns.

While this attack took place on the bridge. the other column again attacked the French right. This time they came on in such a swarm that they were neither kept kack by the aque-duct nor cowed by the Sardinian guns, which were ploughing long lanes through their scattered lines. On they came, as it seemed, ir resistible, and rushed up the steep hill with such fury that the Zouaves, who lined the sides of it, were obliged to fall back for a moment before the multitude. You could plainly see the officers leading the way, and animating their oldiers. I particularly observed one gallant fellow, who, at least twenty yards in advance of the whole column, was the first across the aque-duct, and I could still see him on the side of the hill. This furious rush brought the adancing column in an incredibly short time to the crest of the hillock, where it stopped to

But the French had not been idle during the time that the Russians were ascending the hill. The Zouaves had only fallen back from the side of the hillock to the main body, which had been drawn up behind the top. Scarcely did the column of the enemy show its head, when the guns opened on it with grape, and a murderous fire was poured down upon it by the French infantry. This immediately stopped the advance of the column, which began to waver; but the impetus from those behind was so powerful that the head of it, notwithstanding the unexpected more, when the French, giving one mighty cheer, rushed upon the advancing enemy, who, shaken already, immediately turned round and ran down, if possible, faster than they had come up. But the mass was so great that all the hurry could not save them, and more than 200 nurry sould not save them, and more than 200 prisoners were taken on the spot, while the hill-side, the banks of the aqueduct, the aqueduct itself, and the rivor side, were filled with dead and wounded. The Sardinian and French artillery poured, moreover, a murderous cross-fire into the scattered remains of the column, of which scarcely a shot missed. It was a com-plete rout. The French rushed down the hillide, and drove them far across the plain. The defeat seems to have so completely cowed them, that nothing more was attempted against this

Not so on the bridge. Notwithstanding the heavy loss suffered by the second attack, the Bussians concentrated once more all their forces, collected the scattered remains of the column which had been routed on the right of the French position, and brought up all their teserves to attempt one more attack. They again crossed the river, and the aqueduct too, and tried to take the heights—but in vain; the The Kings of Sardinia, Wurtemburg, and Bavaria, are expected by the Emperor.

The harvest in Algeria is excellent.

Spain.—Foreigners are exempted from the forced loan, but are invited to contribute to it. The Duke of Montpensier is openly agitating.

A committee has been appointed to consider the tariff question.

At Paris, there was a rumor of the involun
At Paris, there was a rumor of the involun
The Kings of Sardinia, Wurtemburg, and tried to take the heights—but in vain; the French were now thoroughly prepared, and the possible.

French were now thoroughly prepared, and the tenacity of the Russians served only to aug. The parest in Algeria is excellent.

Spain.—Foreigners are exempted from the forced loan, but are invited to contribute to it. This all directions, followed by the French. This detention for indicate the tensity of the Russians served only to aug. The payeauds are saved every year by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH w. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be agreed on, say in this or forty that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated, and were on the point of retiring that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated, and were on the point of retiring that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated, and were on the point of retiring that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated, and were on the point of retiring that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated, and were on the point of retiring that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated, and were on the Principles of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SE

behind a rising ground leading up towards the plateau of Akyer, or Mackenzie's height.

The Sardinians, who, with the exception of the little outpost fight on the opposite side of the Tchernaya, had confined themselves to support the French by their admirable artillery, began now to move across the aqueduct. The Russian riflemen, after the last defeat on the right, had retired behind the banks of the Russian vidence, and soon drove these riflemen from their positions.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, September 18, 185

Flour, City Mills - 7.75 @ 0.

Rye Flour - 6.25 @ 0.

Corn Meal - 4.25 @ 0.

Wheat, white - 1.90 @ 1.

Wheat, white - 1.75 @ 1.

Corn, white - 85 @ 0.

Corn, white - 85 @ 0.

Corn, yellow - 85 @ 0.

Rye, Pennsylvania - 1.10 @ 1.

Rye, Virginia - 1.00 @ 0.

Oats, Maryland and Virginia - 36 @ 0.

Oats, Pennsylvania - 40 @ 0. and soon drove these riflemen from their posi-

the Allies had won a real battle on the Tcher- Bacon, Hams - . . . . naya. Although not quite so obstinate and Pork, Mess . . . . naya. Although not quite so obstinate and sanguinary as the battle of Inkermann, which this affair resembled in many points, it was a pitched battle. On the banks of the aqueduct, particularly, the sight was appalling; the Russians, when scaling the embankment of the aqueduct, were taken in flank by the Sardinian aqueduct, were taken in flank by the Sardinian betteries, and the dead and wounded rolled betteries, and the dead and wounded rolled wool, Washed 27 (@ 30 Publish 22 (@ 27 batteries, and the dead and wounded rolled down the embankment, sometimes more than Wool, Fleece, common wool, Fleece, common twenty feet in height. The French made every possible despatch to collect the wounded. They were laid on the open space about the bridge until the ambulances arrived. While there, the Russians, who could see plainly that the French were engaged in bringing help to their own wretched countrymen, suddenly began to open with their guns upon them, repeating the barbarous practice which they had already often previously shown to the troops.

who said that, before the battle began, General Gortschakoff, who commanded in person, had a letter of the Emperor read before them, in which he expressed a hope that they would prove as valorous as last year, when they took the beights of Balaklava; and then there was a community of the beights of Balaklava; and the beights of Balakl the heights of Balaklava; and then there was a large distribution of brandy. Not a soldier I saw who had not his bottle lying empty near saw who had not his bottle lying empty near the large distribution of brandy. The saw who had not his bottle lying empty near him, and good sized bottles they were, too. The brandy distribution was, however, only for the infantry, whom they wished to excite to madness. The artillery got only the usual rations. The superiority of position, as well as of military skill, on the part of the Allics, is proved those when the superiority of position, as well as of military skill, on the part of the Allics, is proved the superiority of position, as well as of military skill, on the part of the Allics, is proved the superiority of position.

by the great disproportion of loss on the two sides. While the Russians are officially desides. sides. While the Russians are officially de-clared to have suffered to the extent of 6,000 men, probably a fifth of those actually engaged, the French and Sardinians together compute their loss at only 1,200 men. No less than 900 prisoners had arrived at Constantinople when

SLAVERY VS. FREEDOM.

feelings and opinions of the friends of Slavery in regard to poor men and foreigners. The in regard to poor men and foreigners. The Moorehouse (La.) Advocate says:

our shores are laborers, and consequently come in competition with slave labor. It is to their interest to abolish Slavery, and we know full Lime, Rockland . . . 1.25 @ 0.00 well the disposition of man to promote all things | Lime, common . . . . 1.00 which advance his own interests. These men come from nations where Slavery is not allow-ed, and they drink in Abolition sentiments from their mothers' breasts; they (all the white race) entertain an utter abhorrence of being put on a level with blacks, whether in the field or in the ARETH C. DANIELLS, all of Troy, Michigan. work-shop. Could Slavery be abolished, there would be a greater demand for laborers, and the prices of labor must be greatly enhanced.

These may be termed the Internal Evidences

Ab-Mission of Foreigners.

of the Abolitionism of Foreigners.
"But we may find near home facts to corroborate these 'internal' evidences: It is well nown that there exists a great antipathy among draymen and rivermen of New Orleans (who are almost to a man foreigners) to the participation of slaves in these branches of industry.'

From the Louisville Journal. THE AMERICAN PARTY-ITS PRINCIPLES. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

iment, than the National American Party. The very first principle and purpose of its orcanization, the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution and the rights of the States, places it above and beyond even the suspicion of being imbued with Anti-Slavery sentiments. It is conceded by all, that the further agitation n Congress of the Slavery question would be pregnant with evil to the country, and imminently dangerous to the stability of the Union. The American party has gone further and done more, and with greater boldness and independeuce, to procure the suppression of this agi-tation, than any other political party has ever dared to go and to do. It has left the old Demperatic and Whig platforms of 1852 far behind It has proclaimed fearlessly and unquivocally and at the expense of the support of the whole abolition faction, North and South, that Congress possesses no power to legislate upon the subject of Slavery where it does exist, or to exclude from he Union any new State because its Constitution recognises Slavery; and that Congress should not legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, or interfere with it n the District of Columbia. The American pary stands upon this platform, one which gives o the South all she has ever asked, and more han she ever hoped to obtain through any other political organization.

AN ELECTION IN KANSAS.-Leavenworth, in Kansas, has been made a city, and on Monday last an election was held for a Mayor and nine councilmen. For Mayor - Thomas T. Slocum received

296 votes. For Councilmen - William T. Marvin, 266 Frederick Emory, 258; Thomas H. Doyle, 209; J. H. Day, 188; G. J. Park, 172; J. H. Mc Clelland, 164; Adam Fisher, 180; G. H. Russell, 192; W. L. Truesdale, 162.

There was another ticket, but the vote which it received is not stated. A note accompanying these returns says: "The election went off pleasantly and quietly. No disturbance of any nature—no interference on the part of outsiders; and I am fully satisfied that every vote given was a good legal vote. All isms were laid aside."—Missouri Republicon.

KANSAS POLITICS .- St. Louis, Sept. 17 .-The Free-Soilers have nominated Ex-Governor Reeder for Congress, and have selected the second Monday in October for polling. Chicago, Sept. 17.—The Kansas Register nominates Hon. George Stevens, of Virginia, for delegate to Congress.

PEVERY READER VILL PLEASE NOTICE THE ADVERTISEMENT

eaded "THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR,' an and for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our lilustrate Vorks. To the uninitiated in the great art of selling books we would say that we present a scheme for money ma-king, which is far better than all the gold mines of Cali-

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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

As a consequence of our variable and capricious North merican climate, coughs, colds, and affections of the ungs, prevail amongst our people to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and, if neglected, often assume a langerous, if not incurable, form. Many thousands die unmaily, in England, of CONSUMPTION. In the New Fanjand States, the proportion is one in four or five. In Boston, probably one in four. In the city of New York, sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this discase. Nature's own remedy is at our hand. The Wild Cherry and the Pine furnish us a cure, where a cure is

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, September 18, 1855 Flour, Howard Street - - - \$7.00 @ 0.00 7.75 @ 0.00 6.25 @ 0.00 · · 4.25 @ 0.00 Wheat, white - - - - 1.90 @ 1.93 Wheat, red - - - 1.75 @ 1.78 and soon drove these riflemen from their position. It even advanced some way towards the plateau; but, as it was not intended to force the heights, it contented itself, supported by other troops, with following the enemy, who was already in full retreat.

Everybody now rushed to the battle-field, and one look was sufficient to convince them that the Allies had won a real battle on the Tcher. Wool, Pulled - - - - -

previously shown to the troops.

The prisoners say that even the reserves took part in the action. I saw a soldier who said he belonged to the last battalion of the reserves, who said that, before the battle began, General Gesteebeleeff who commanded in person, had 40 0 Timothy Seed - - - - 4.25 (a) 0.00 70 (a) 10 (a) Pork, Prime . . . . . . 21.37 Beef - - - - -Lard, in barrels - - - -Butter, Western · · · · · Butter, State · · · · The following paragraph fitly illustrates the feelings and opinions of the friends of Slavery in regard to poor men and foreigners. The Moorehouse (La.) Advocate says:

"The great mass of foreigners who come to our shores are laborers, and consequently come to our shores are laborers, and consequently come.

Married on the 12th instant, by Rev. John

FURNITURE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

FURNITURE HOUSE. No. 45 Bank street, Cleveland, Ohio,

and request all persons in want of Furniture to give me a call, as I am determined to undersell any other house in the city. Constry denders will find it to their advan-tage to call on me before making their selections, as I am prepared to fill all orders on short notice, and at lowest rates. [455] J. M. DUDLEY. NEW ENGLAND

D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudene William Symiogron Brown, M. D., Chemistry and Teo ology; Mary K. Jerks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anal yee, Fee to cach, 85—total, 835; the tuition being i tuced one half, or account of aid from the State and oth ources.
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STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE. SESSION OF 1855-'6. Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution
will commence WEDNESDAY, October 17th, and
ontinue free full months.

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plication is necessary, to secure the most beautiful and perfect copies.

IF PERSONS WISHING TO ACT AS AGENTS, and do a safe husiness are not for

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW A DEAD LETTER.

Under this head, the Romney Intelligencer.

The reasons assigned by these lawyers were that they were afraid of a mob. Captain Har-

AN ARGUMENT FOR UNION.

Philadelphia, and Boston. Yet just as this in

valuable country is opened to a direct trade

with the North, and thousands of square miles

which have heretofore been useless, from their

exclusion from market, are pouring their products into the Northern cities and workshops

the fanatics continue to excite a sectional war, which must either destroy the Union or the

commercial intercourse between the North and South!—American Organ.

MR. SUMNER IN THE SLAVE STATES .- The

Daily Evening News, of St. Louis, Missouri, in

publishing the letter of Dr. Breckenridge, o

Kentucky, pays the following tribute to Mr.

Summer:
"Meeting of Giants.—Senator Charles Sum

ner, of Massachusetts, is one of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery movement in the North, and acknowledgedly one of the ablest champions of

the objects and aims of that movement. The

sincerity which characterizes his espousal of

the Anti-Slavery cause, and the accorded ability

with which he defends it, united with a charac

ter for decorum and a reputation for learning

have won for him the courtesy even of those t

whom his opinions are disgustingly abominable and even during the present irritated feeling between the North and South, which Mr. Sum-

ner himself has done so much to engender and

aggravate, he can travel over the country, and

receive nowhere more sincere and expressive evidences of respect than is paid to him in

Southern cities. A few months ago, Mr. Sumner delivered a great lecture at Niblo's Theatre, in New York, before the Abolitionists of that

city, which has been represented by his friends

as a masterly vindication of the Anti-Slaver

movement. It was able, brilliant, and learned

but it was a wealth of intellectual ability, bril-

liancy, and learning, misdirected by fanaticism,

are other giants in the world besides Mr. Sum-

or Roy Robert J. Breckenridge of Danvill

Kentucky, is one. He is a Presbyterian min

ister, and destitute of any national reputation yet he is regarded by those who know him as

one of the most gifted of the gifted family whose name he bears."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY .- The stated meet

chair, assisted by Francis Hall and Benjamin

one in each of the States of South Carolina.

Texas, Illinois, California, and one in Oregon Territory. A letter was received from Rev. Mr

the unusual demand for the Scriptures there, and requesting funds for their publication from Rev. Dr. Durbin, of the Methodist Mis

sionary Society, asking funds to purchase Bi-bles for Sweden; from Mr. Righter, with an account of a visit to Russian prisoners, to dis-

tribute the Scriptures, and encouraging state ments as to the sale of the Scriptures by some

aged Turks; from Mr. Montsalvatge, in New Grenada, stating the destruction of the ship in

of Protestant religious service at Carthagens Some valuable additions were made to the 1

brary, among which were Annotations on th Books of the Old and New Testament, 1657

Grants were made of Bibles and Testaments, to different institutions, and one hundred dollars were voted to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to purchase Bibles for their mission in Sweden.—N. Y. Courier.

slaves were arrested in the passenger train of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, near

Dupont, by John Mancourt, Esq., and William Monroe, Esq. The first holds the responsible position of conductor of the train; the latter is

wandered about from Sunday night until Fr

day, without provisions. Worn out, ragge

remanded to slavery, upon their own admission of being fugitives from labor, brought to the

city on the return of the train, and before sun

lown were safe on the shores of our sister Stat

down were sufe on the shores of our sister State, Kentucky.—Madison Courier.

Alas, for Freedom, when such a heartless paragraph can be found in a Northern Democratic paper! Alas, for Freedom, when such a heartless party receives the support of Northern men! And that railroad conductor, and that

express agent, what shall we say of them? May the mark of Cain rest upon them forever. They pawned their manhood for a few dollars

verily, they shall obtain their reward, if the

be any virtue left in the people of Indiana Cleveland Leader.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Have thou no other gods than me; Unto no image bow thy knee;

Take not the name of God in vain; Do not the Sabhath day profane;

And see that thou no murder do; From vile adultery keep thee clean;

Bear no false witness—shun the blot; What is thy neighbor's, covet not.

And let me not from them depart.

And steal not, though thy state be mean

Write these thy laws, Lord, in my heart

Honor thy father and mother too.

But there

and lavished on an unworthy cause

ness was finally compelled to leave.'

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

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#### For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

LETTER XXXVII. FACT es. FICTION-"THE UNION" AND "THE

To the Friends of American Liberty:

The popular fallacy that "the Union was formed" at the time when the Federal Constitution was framed and adopted, was most triumphantly exploded, long ago, by John Quincy Adams, in his celebrated 4th of July Address, at Newburyport, Massachusetts.
was one of the most eloquent and justly-ad nired efforts of that distinguished citizen. The Declaration of Independence, as he well observed, contradicts and disproves the assumpion that the Union was originated by the preent Constitution. Its language is direct to the point—"We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America in general Con gress assembled," &c. It was not true, he re-marked, that the States declared themselves 'independent," in the first place, leaving the question of their being "united" States, to be settled afterwards. Our fathers were not so short-sighted as that. They knew that unles the States were "united," they could not main tain their "independence" for a moment. They could not be States at all. "The Union" was preliminary to "independence," and asable condition of it. Mr. Adams was unquestionably correct. It

pendence. It was a national act, affirming a national existence and a national Government.
The "United States" waged and prosecuted a long and successful war with the mother country. The "United States" sent forth ambassadors, and formed treaties. The "United States" concluded peace. The "United States" took measures, beforehand, for forming the present Constitution. To pretend that the Constitution formed the Union, is to pretend that the child begat the parent. The Constitution declares itself to be the work of "the people of had there previously been no United States for of the United States to inhabit. was framed to form "a more perfect union" non parlance, and in our political literature, the phrases, "the Union," "the United States," were as current before the drafting and adopting the pressent Constitution, as afterwards.

We may extend the remark by saying that there were "United Colonies" before there were "United States." Had there not been "United Colonies," there never would have been any independent nor United States growing out of said Colonies. The phrase "United Colonies" was, for a long time, as current as the phrase "United States" now is. For a long time after the Declaration of Independence, and even after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, old-fashioned and antiquated country people (as we well remember) kept up the old habit of speaking of "United Colonies" instead Union not only in the spirit but in the letter-not only in fact, but in form. The docu-

ever. Here it is, unrepealed, unimpaired, unrepealed, unimpaired, unrepealed, by any of the documents that have come after it. Neither the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of of the present Fugitive Slave Law, because it Confederation, nor the Constitution of 1789, contain the slightest hint that "the Union" of 1774 had ever been dissolved! On the other hand, they all assume the contrary. They all stand on the basis of that "Union," and take t for granted, without providing for the least departure or deviation from its fundamental rour glorious Union" to look it in the face, "our glorious Union" to look it in the face, and see what it is, and what are its "recogni-

Extracts from the Articles of Association

entered into by the United Colonies, through the action of the first "Continental Congress," at Philadelphia, October 20, 1774: We do, for ourselves and the inhabitants of the several Colonies whom we represent, firmly agree and associate, under the sacred ties of virtue, honor, and love of our country, as follows:" \* \* \*

"2. That we will neither import nor purchase any slave imported after the first day of December next; after which time, we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels nor sell our commodities or manu-factures to those who are concerned in it." \* \*

"11. That a committee be chosen in every county, city, and town, by those who are que ified to vote for Representatives in the Legisla-ture, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this Association; and when it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this Association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known and universally contemned as the ene mies of American Liberty; and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him

"14. And we do further agree and resolve we will have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourse whatever, with any Colony or Prov-ince, in North America, which shall not accede to or which shall hereafter violate this Associ ation, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liber-ties of this country." \* \* \*

"The foregoing Association, being determin-

ed upon by the Congress, was ordered to be subscribed by the several members thereof; and, thereupon, we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly. "In Congress, Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1774.

"PEYTON RANDOLPH, President. " New Hampshire-John Sullivan, Nathanie

Folsom.

"Massachusetts Bay—Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine.

"Rhode Island—Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Connecticut—Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sher

"New York—Isaac Low, John Alsop, John Jay, James Duane, Philip Livingston, William Floyd, Henry Wisner, Simon Boerum.
"New Jersey—James Kinsey, William Livingston, Stephen Crane, Richard Smith, John De Hart Pennsylvania - Joseph Galloway, John

Dickinson, Charles Humphreys, Thomas Miff-lin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Ross. lin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Ross.

"The Lower Counties, Newcastle, &c.—Cæsar Rodney, Thomas McKean, George Read.
"Maryland — Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, jun., William Paca, Samuel Chase.
"Virginia — Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, jun., Richard Washington, Patrick Henry, jun., Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendle-

"North Carolina-William Hooper, Joseph Hawes, Richard Caswell.

"South Carolina—Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge,

Am. Archives, Fourth Series, p. 915.

POPULAR RATIFICATIONS. The manner in which this act was received by the people will be seen from the following extracts, by way of specimens:

"We, therefore, the Representatives of the extensive District of Darien, in the Colony of Georgia, having now assembled in Congress, by authority and free choice of the inhabitants

"To show the world that we are not influanced by any contracted or interested motives, but a general philanthropy for all mankind, of whatever climate, tanguage, or complexion, we hereby declare our disapprobation and abhorrence of the unnatural practice of Stavery in America, (however the uncultivated state of country or other specions are more transfer. America, (however the uncultivated state of our country or other specious arguments may plead for it,) a practice founded in injustice and cruelty, and highly dangerous to the state of the South. The system of impost and duties which you placed on foreign products has incited foreign Governments to the imposition

(as well as lives,) debasing part of our fellowcreatures below men, and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest, and is laying the basis of that Liberty we contend for, and which we pray the Almighty to continue to the latest posterity, upon a very wrong foundation; we therefore resolve at all times to use our utmost ndeavors for the manumission of our slaves in this Colony, upon the most safe and equitable

footing for the master and themselves.

"January 12, 1775." [Ibid., p. 1136. [REMAINDER OF LETTER XXXVII NEXT WEEK.] PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICANS OF PENN

SYLVANIA.

ADOPTED AT PITTSBURGH, JULY 5, 1855. Whereas the founders of this Republic, in the ormation of this Government, proclaimed this great truth—that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, lib-erty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that our Government was constituted to secure these ights to us: and whereas the National Executhese doctrines, in the expression of his opinion that domestic Slavery is based upon the principles as other recognised rights, and that institution of Slavery; and whereas the President of the United States, and the political party which sustains him, have endeavored to overthrow the principles of civil liberty pro-claimed by our revolutionary fathers, by extending the bounds of Slavery into Territories ex-pressly consecrated to Freedom by a solemn Compromise, and by obtaining territory of Mexico for the purpose of spreading the withering curse of human bondage, and by endeavoring to involve us in war with Spain for the acquiring to involve us in war with Spain for the acquiring to involve us in war with Spain for the acquiring the second space of t ition of Cuba, with the intention of perpetuasition of Cuoa, with the intention of perpetua-ting and strengthening the institution of Sla-very, and by sustaining the slave trade on our Southern coast: Therefore— Resolved, That the great question of Slavery

and Freedom, now agitating both the North and the South, is one which overshadows all others, in a national point of view; and its im-portance demands that the people of the North hould unite in harmonious election, to defend their honor and vindicate their rights. The continual aggressions of Slavery upon the in-terests of Freedom, increasing in insolence and magnitude with each concession of the North. nust be met and resisted with a united voice. Holding that the Union was formed (in the lan guage of the Constitution) "to establish jusice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," we adopt as the foundthe blessings of liberty," we adopt as the foundation of our political faith, and for the guidance of our political action, the principle, that under our Government Freedom is national, Slavery is sectional.

Resolved. That while we claim no power to

interfere with Slavery in the States where it now exists, we believe that the National Govnment should be relieved from all connection with or accountability for it.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri compromise was a violation of the national Compromise was a violation of the national faith, and an outrage upon the rights of the free States; and that it was the first step of the conspiracy against Freedom, which has found its appropriate and intended sequel in the lawhabit and feeling of a political Union, not only before the Federal Constitution, but before the Declaration of Independence itself. ree soil of Kansas; and we not only the extension of Slavery over our National ment by which "the Union" was formed is still in our national archives, duly signed and slave States into the Union—believing that, as athenticated.

Here it is, as fresh and as authoritative as the absence of any positive law establishing it virtually suspends the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and takes away the right of trial by

ry.

Resolved, That imprisonment, without trial of citizens of free States, by the Federal Judi-ciary, is a bold invasion of personal liberty, a violation of the guarantied rights of the States,

sonal freedom.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all who tions" and "guaranties"—aye, and its "compromises" and "understandings," if we can find any.

"""

Resolved, That we cordially invite all who approve of the principles set forth in these resolutions, without regard to their former political ssociations, to unite and co-operate with us for the purpose of restoring the administration directing its energies to the accomplishment of its true object, as set forth in the Constitution, viz: "To form a more perfect union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquillity, to riage among slaves, and to preserve the relation provide for the common defence general welfare, and secure the bles liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Letters were then read from the Hon. David Wilmot, John P. Hale, Henry Wilson, Salmon P. Chase, Benjamin F. Butler, Samuel Galloway; one from James A. Briggs, Esq., of Cleveland, and a joint letter from citizens of Union

Mr. Wilmot was engaged holding court; he sets down Bradford county as good for 5,000 majority for Freedom.

Mr. Hale is busy in the canvass in Maine. Mr. Wilson thinks that "Pennsylvania holds in her hands the issues of 1856. If Pennsylvania continues to stand firmly with her sister the complete overthrow of the black power of the South and the servile power of the North, and the ignominious defeat of Northern men thern principles-or, rather, Northern

men with no principles at all."

Mr. Chase was obliged to fulfil several apcointments in Ohio, laboring in the commo

Mr. Butler enumerates the points of Northern grievance, and adds: "The compact of 1820 must be restored, either in solemn or binding words, by replacing in the statute book, or, in fact, by forever excluding the territory originally embraced in it from admiss the Union, except as free States. That the people of the free States should permanently people of the free States should permanently submit to the injustice and humiliation involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, I hold to be impossible. That they should postpone for a day longer than the Constitution makes necessary, the just and peaceful measures. ure of redress which that instrument puts with not commit. I therefore hail with real satis faction every new demonstration of the popular sentiment in the direction of immedia

Mr. Galloway was also zealous, and thought he should be there, but was not.

Mr. Briggs trusts "that at this interesting period, when so much is demanded of the fre en of Pennsylvania, her sons will be found themselves worthy representatives of Penn, and Keith, and Franklin, and Sargeant, and Darngton, and Foster, and Ritner, and Forward." Of the speeches, we cannot make room for ore than the following extract from that of

Mr. Giddings:

"It [the Missouri Compromise, excluding and Vandals and knightly pilgrims of the North, led on by some modern Attila, Alaric, or Peter Slavery from the Northwest] worked like a the Hermit? They look upon Kansas as a mere resting point, where their exhausted forces may charm. The entire West sprang up as by enchantment into a gigantic empire. When was such a miracle ever seen before? In '85, there was not a civilized habitation in the great Northwest, west of the Ohio river. It was an unbroken wilderness. Now there are carved out of that Territory five great States, richer in all the elements of national grandeur than any despotism in all Europe. But there came a change over the spirit of the dream. It emanated from the extreme South. After for years of prosperity and peace, the spirit of sec-tionalism arose, amid the rice, cotton, and cane fields of the extreme South. They had paid no heed to the spirit of our legislation. Even Virginia, where this new treason was afterward hatched, had not dreamed of bending the Constitution to this American despotism. As late as 1828, in her Legislature, it was resolved that Slavery as it existed among them was a blot on the national escutcheon, and ought to be abol-ished [Applause.] Maryland acted similarly. Kentucky voted on the abolition of Slavery, and

as to exempt the slave or slaves of any execu-tor or administrator of any estate, or the guard-ian of any minor heir, or the securities of such guardian, executor, or administrator, on the for-feiture of his official bond. Sec. 2. That male and female slaves living Freedom was defeated by but one single vote ut away down in the South, the treason grew together as man and wife, by and with the ad-Men of genius came into the National Legisla ture, and said this spirit of free labor, free speech, and a free press, was all wrong; that Washington, Adams, Madison, Jefferson, Monroe, and Jackson, had made a great mistake. What arguments did they use? Read the speeches of Hayne, McDuffie, and Calhoun. They tell us that the system of free labor does well for Northern interests but is not the thing.

As might be supposed, this project received but small favor. It was rejected by a vote of

venteen to three. In the course of the debate, Dr. Stringfellow

"He was opposed to the bill, not only becar

free trade. But it cannot be had, unless you give up your doctrine of protection to free labor. Thus they talked, and South Carolina passed her resolutions, and went into nullification. But the patriots of the land made a compromise. Ten years later, we find the States promise. Ten years later, we find the States have considered in the states and form the states are wrong. It do not pretend to be any better than God's chosen people were, or God himself; and God framed laws which allowed himsel promise. Ten years later, we find the States passing laws confiscating slaves which might be taken from one State to another. The consequence was an overgrowm populace. There was no foreign market for their slaves. Acting from this impulse, Texas was conquered. But Texas herself could not stand under the blows of Mexico Fredrick and under the blows of Mexico Fredrick and under the blows of Mexico Fredrick and the recognize and difference of the bill, and he thought it would make the consequence.

ple tool, John Tyler, and he through william R. King, Minister to England, protested against the recognition of such a Republic. Calhoun said it was absolutely necessary to the continuance of Slavery, that Texas should be made a nate in favor of the rich man, and was also obtained by the continuance of Slavery. the recognition of such a Republic. Calhoun said it was absolutely necessary to the continuance of Slavery, that Texas should be made a slave State, and annexed to the Union. This was the next step. Then the sage of Quincy stood up and denounced the treason about to be perpetrated in the Capitol. He lifted up his voice like the voice of a prophet, and State after State sent in its protest. What then took after State sent in its protest. What then took is a state of the second state of the second state of the second state. The second state is a state of the second state of the second state of the second state. The second state is a state of the second state of the second state of the second state. The second state is state of the second state. The second state is state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state. The second state is state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state. The second state is state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state. The second state is state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state. The second state of the second state. The second state of the sec

that you seem to consider evils. I don't call them evils; to sell slaves is a right—a right

of Mexico. England was asked to recognise and dition of the slave worse than it is. 'This act,' assist her. The answer was, "Yes, as an inde- he said, 'entails all those things on the slave

pendent Republic." Calhoun, through that sup-

ole tool, John Tyler, and he through William R.

place? Henry Clay issued his protest. Martin Van Buren denounced the scheme as Anti-

true patriots. The old Whig party rallied under the banner of Henry Clay, declaring against

Atchison orders his puppet Douglas to bring up the bill, and the history of its passage is

KANSAS.

A curiosity in its way is the following report

Mr. Speaker: The undersigned, Chairman of

the Special Committee to whom was referred House bill No. 78, exempting slaves from sale

under execution, begs leave to report the same

with amendments, and recommends its pas

sage.

According to the theory of our Government,

the people are sovereign, and we are their servants. Shall we attempt to change our rela-

tive positions with the people, and poise the

pyramid of Government upon its apex? Who constitutes us the almoner of legislatives favor?

Are the people to be told that they are entitled

Is it fraud to prevent the household servants

of the young bride from being sold to pay the debts of her profligate husband? Is it "fraud" to prevent the infant slave from being torn from

he bosom of its mother, and sold under the ham-

mer of the public auctioneer?
Are "slaveholders in the States" "not pos-

essed of as much honor as is generally allotted

o man?" (Not open for discussion.)

How does the bill "favor the more wealth

class of the community, to the detriment of the coorer?" The "poorer" individual might lim-

it his aspirations to the provisions of the exemp-tion laws; but one would suppose that a mem-

her of the "more wealthy class of society" would desire the possession at least of some property other than that which is exempt from

sale under execution. However, your Committee merely subject these questions for the consideration of the House. In our opinion,

they require no answer.

Though your Committee report the original

bills with amendments, we have re-written the entire bill as amended. The most important

modifications recommended by the Committee are intended to legalize the institution of mar-

the rude assaults of fortune. These are not chimeras of Northern origin. The people of

North Carolina are agitating this subject, and it will probably soon be brought before the

e enacted in North Carolina, as it probably

will be, other States will no doubt adopt the same policy. It has already been adopted in

practice by many of the best planters in Missis-

sippi and Maryland, and your Committee deen

the subject worthy of serious, deliberate, and cautious, consideration. Should this bill become

law, Slavery, in Kansas at least, will be re

South will be robbed of the most plausible ex-

The design of the bill is not to compromis

with Northern fanaticisn, but to disspossess our enemies of their armor, to spike their cannon. Quousque tandem abutere Catilina patientia nostra? How long will they continue to abuse

our patience? Is there not room enough for

ands? Have they not an open field for the ope

ration of their philantropy in Hati, (so spelt in the report,) or St. Domingo? The people of this island have, since the bloody massacre that cast

a gloom over their history, been steadily retro

grading, until they have become a mass of corcuption, moral and intellectual.

In 1789, the export of cotton was 7,004,274 pounds. Now, there is not a pound produced

in any part of the island, except Gonaives, and even there the product is barely sufficient for

In 1789, the export of coffee was 76,835,219

ounds. Now, the entire product does not prob

mported from the United States. In 1789, there were exported 141,000,000

sketch. The statistics and the facts relating t the internal policy of individual States are derived from De Bow's Review, the recognised or

gan of Southern sentiment and exponent o

Southern principles.

Let the wild heresies of the East succeed in Kansas, and who shall arrest the career of Goths

regale themselves, and prepare for future rapine. Let them succeed, and the proud columns of our national fabric will crumble into ruins. The

minstrels of the South will drop the lyre, and

grasp the harp of woe, and wake the mountai

echo with its wail.

Respectfully submitted, &c.,

M. W. McGee, Chairman.

The bill reported by Mr. McGee is as fo

Re it enacted, &c.:

Sec. 1. That, from and after the passage of this act, all household slaves owned by any resident of the Territory of Kansas shall be exempt

from sale under execution, except for taxes: Provided, that this act shall not be so construed

bly exceed one half that quantity.

em in Liberia, Jamaica, and the Danish isl-

nstitutions.

re of that State. If such a law should

e our favors?"

which was lately submitted to the Kansas "Leg-

islature" by one of its Committees:

"It would be a crime of the deepest dye to Van Buren denounced the scheme as Anti-American, and united in the protest. What took place? The public looked up to them as act by this Assembly would justify the people in rising and saying, 'you are an iniquitous and corrupt body, and we will not obey your laws.'

At a recent session of the lower House, a

annexation. The Democratic party essayed to rally under Van Buren. But the South was warm debate took place on a bill to locate all triumphant. James K. Polk, a man in favor of unconditional annexation, was nominated. Henry Clay was struck down, and Polk was members, upon the ground that "many of the elected to the Presidency. This was the next stride. What next? In 1820, it was declared that all the Louisiana purchase not included in Missouri, and north of 36° 30′, should be forcounty seats are in possession of the Abolition-ists." Here is confession of a fact, which, up to this date, has been strenuously denied by the defenders of the Missouri mob. One member The President arrogates to himself the privilege of declaring war. Territory was won for Slaving war. Territory was won for Slaving war. one mile from the town. The kind of contest to which the Legislature is looking may be gather-

very. A new State was formed. California asked admission, but, having declared for Freedom, was opposed by the South, to a man. A great and good man had said that she should be admitted, and the Toombses and the Steton; and it is such a rugged place, that many, town; and it is such a rugged place, that many, town; and it is such a rugged place, that many, the state of the such a rugged place, that many, the state of the such a rugged place, that many town; and it is such a rugged place, that many town; and it is such a rugged place, that many town; and it is such a rugged place, that many town; and it is such a rugged place, that many town; and it is such a rugged place, that many town; and it is such a rugged place, that many town; and it is such a rugged place, that many town is such a rugged place in the town. be admitted, and the Toombses and the Ste-benses hunted him down for it, and General if a fight should occur, will dodge behind the Taylor fell. Then they poisoned his successor, bushes, and, when all is over, swear they had and he fell down and worshipped them. They | been fighting like a Bengal tiger. He wanted and ne tell down and worshipped them. They listed ingitting lated a Belgitting lated a belgit light, listed on the passage of the Fugitive Slave is the precinct located one mile from town, on a Bill, and it became a law, and received Millard certain beautiful level plain, where every one Fillmore's signature. But something more must be done—the Slavery Power was not yet ter suited for border warfare. Besides, a fine ice and good whisky on hand to keep up pluck and spirit. There was also a large old house on the spot, where they could rally and fortify, in case of expected defeat."

> From the Boston Telegraph EMIGRANT AID COMPANY-LETTERS FROM CLERGYMEN.

Extracts from letters of clergymen to the New England Emigrant Aid Company, in answer to the circular sent them:

Rev. Jarius Burt, of Canton Centre, Connecticut, writes: "I read the circular to my congregation on the Sabbath. Took a paper in gregation on the Sabbath. Took a paper in my pocket, and so I passed round among my people; have picked up \$46, which I forward you—\$20 of it to constitute myself a life member of the Company, and all of it for the great object of the Company to secure free territory from the curse and blight of Slavery. God

succeed the enterprise."

Rev. S. B. Moseley, of Attleboro', writes: "I send to you to-day, by express, \$26.25 being the sum, and more, which you requested of us in your recent circular, in behalf of the New England Aid Society. We have, both pastor and people, contributed to this object with the most hearty good will, and our prayers go with the money. We abhor Slavery, not for its occasional atrocities merely, but for its inherent, systematic wickedness—as unblushing repugnance to God's law, its impious assumption of unlimited power over men and women. May the men whom your Society send to Kansas be true men, feel their responsibilities, be strong in the Lord, and plant there, never to be pluck-

ed up, the institutions of Freedom."

The venerable Dr. Cooley, of Granville, thus writes: "The subject of your circular has been very near my heart. A friend whom I have not seen for forty years, now in another State, unexpectedly and unsolicited, sent me on aid for the object; but, providentially, it has been lost by the way. It seems, therefore, that I must pass off the stage, and that soon, without being enrolled with this company of benefac-The Lord bless them and keep them." Rev. E. E. Adams, of Nashua, sends \$20, and

says: "May the great work of liberty, temperance, education, and religion, go forward. Should we succeed in our hopes and progress for it, the world would see a new triumph for Rev. Alpha Miller, of Lyme, Connecticut

writes: "Your circular has been duly received relative to all the clergymen of New England becoming life members of the New England Emigrant Aid Company. I have been much gratified to observe the published favorable responses to that circular. The promotion of the cause of Freedom, religion, education, &c., in Kansas, I regard with very great interest. I wish to afford encouragement and patronage to the object. Having communicated the contents of your circular, I have had the pleasure of receiving one dollar each from several individuals of my congregation, to which I con-clude to add myself \$5.50, amounting in all to \$12. Please to accept the humble offering as a testimony of our ardent desire for greatest success to the philanthropic object of your As-

Professor Thomas C. Upham, of Brunswick. sends sixty dollars, to make Professor Alpheus S. Packard, Professor William Smyth, and him self, shareholders. He writes: "I hope to send something more. I have a deep feeling that Kansas ought to be and must be saved, cost which he sailed, by gunpowder, and the narrow escape of himself and family, and the opening

#### WHEAT FROM TENNESSEE.THE FACTS IN OUR CITY TRADE.

item, to the effect that a large quantity of Tennessee and Georgia wheat, part to arrive, was sold at good prices. It appears that there is an extensive and valuable grain-growing country in East Tennessee, between the Cumberland and Alleghany mountains. The produce In 1789, the export of indigo was 758,628 ounds. Now, all that is used on the island is of the district has heretofore been almost shut out of any market, but now Tennessee has a railway communication with Charleston and avannah, and can send its wheat direct to pounds of sugar. Now, the people obtain their supply from the United States.
Such are the consequences and the consummation of triumphant fanaticism. It is no fancy Atlantic ports, from whence it may be shipped direct to Europe. Over one hundred thousand bushels of this wheat have been sold in New York. The capacity of supply of this district has been estimated as high as 300,000 bushels. An offer, it is said, had been made, within a few days, to beliver thirty thousand bushels on the

Adams & Co.'s Express Agent. The fugitives had been hunted with dogs on the other side of the river; these, after a desperate fight, they had killed with their knives. The fugitives ailway, in a certain brief period, at \$1 per In addition to the supplies from this fruitful In addition to the supplies from this fruitful highland valley, the crops of wheat in the upper parts of Georgia and the Carolinas have been good, and are finding their way to New York for a market, from whence large portions will probably be re-shipped to Europe. While New York is receiving large supplies of wheat from Tennessee, both flour and grain are finding their way from Lowa and various resists on the foot-sore, having had nothing to eat but wha the orchards and forest-trees provided, the despaired of escape, and hailed the cars, wer taken to Vernon, to the U. S. Commissioner their way from Iowa and various points on the Upper Mississippi to this city. Wheat is also on its way from Southern Illinois, a sample of which has been exhibited on change.

The fact is rapidly trenching upon the trade that has hitherto centred at New Orleans, and must continue to do so. The extension of ailroads South and West appears to be merely the extension of the avenues of New York

trade.

New Orleans possesses no means of defending her trade against these encroachments, except by speedily building up lines of railways, centering in that city. New York seeks no undue advantages, and would feel no regret at the advancement and prosperity of her sister cities, South, North, and West.

The above is from the New York Herald.

The production of wheat in East Tennessee, Northern Georgia, and the Western districts of the Carolinas, embracing a region of not less than fifty thousand square miles, is destined hereafter to be a considerable feature in the agriculture of the South. At present, the receipts of wheat at our railroad amount to about

agriculture of the South. At present, the re-ceipts of wheat at our railroad amount to about ten thousand bushels a day, and there are large receipts at Savannah. The quality of the article has been tested in both the New York and British markets, and it takes the first rank.

Flour from this region has already got an

HEALTH AND ITS PRESERVATION.—A Virginia established reputation in our domestic market, and we learn with pleasure that one of our most effective capitalists is about to establish "I have lived all my life in one of the wo bilious fever climates in lower Virginia, and for the last twenty years have not had that disease, a steam flouring mill in the city, capable of supplying our people, to the full extension

domestic demand, with a quality of flour su- a person escaped; and I attribute this to the perior even to the best which we have hereto-fore imported from the North.

Charleston Mercury.

Charleston in your and fact that during the months of August and Sep-tember I almost invariably, night and morning, had a fire in my office where I slept."

> FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. NEVER GIVE UP!

Under this head, the Romney Intelligencer, published in Hampshire county, Virginia, gives an account of the mission of Captain John Harness, of Hardy county, to Buffalo, New York, where a slave of his had been imprisoned for some misdemeanor. Captain Harness was accompanied by several friends, who were therefore concluded to resume its publication, in the recovery of the negro. The Intelligencer says:

"They found, upon their arrival at Buffalo, changing its form to royal octavo, the size and form of Congressional documents, so that it may be bound into a neat, convenient volume. the negro fellow still in jail. They applied to every lawyer of any respectability in the city

The last volume was devoted chiefly to a obtain one, though liberal fees were offered! Question of Slavery, more useful for reference, They applied to the firm of Smith & Haven. than for general reading. The plan for the They applied to the firm of Smith & Haven. Smith had a year or two ago, we understand, obtained, under the provisions of the Fugitive Act, a slave belonging to Dr. Parran, of Hardy—but the firm positively refused having anything to do with the matter, owing, as they said, to the excited state of the popular mind on the subject. Bowen, the United States Commissioner, refused to aid them in any manager in preparing their papers.

suitable for extensive circulation and distribu-tion, is particularly needed at the present time, when old party organizations are shattered, and when the Anti-Slavery Sentiment, although ner in preparing their papers.
"The Hon. H. W. Rogers, the law partner of Bowen, and the President of the Hard Democratic Convention, which assembled in Syra-cuse, New York, last week, upon being applied pervading the public mind, needs a well-defined, general organization, and a clear, ration to, through a friend, positively refused to act in the matter! Judge Hall even said to a friend of Captain Harness, that Captain Harment, and to aid in giving it a form and method. adapted to the exigency, will be the two-fold object of Facts for the People. ness had better not push matters; that, even if he obtained possession of the negro, the mob would rescue him; but that if Captain Harness insisted, that he (Judge Hall) would do his duty. "FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE" will be issued the first week of every month, in royal octavo form, 16 pages, composed chiefly of such papers from the *National Era* as shall be peculiarly suita-

ble for general distribution. It will be sent only in clubs, at the following rates per annum, welve numbers constituting a volume: Fifty copies to one address - \$1.00
Fifty copies to one address - 6.00 The Nashville Whiq has an article in reference to the wheat crop in that State, from which we copy the following: "Notwithstand-The postage is a trifle-only half a cent a ing that every reader of the newspapers is im-pressed with the idea that the wheat crop of

umber, or six cents a year, paid in advance at the office where the paper is received.

Any person or club, by raising \$6, may in this way furnish monthly Anti-Slavery reading for a whole year, to half a hundred persons and is not this the very time to indoctrinate the masses, who have been cut loose from old organizations with Anti-Slavery principles? this State is very large, yet we presume few have a full conception of the reality. The su-perintendent of the depot of the Chattanooga ilroad, at Chattanooga, reports that in the month of July there were one hundred thousand bushels shipped over the Western and Atlantic road to points below, and all this from Middle ganizations, with Anti-Slavery principles? Every individual has his field of labor. A good and East Tennessee, not including the vast amount that comes down the East Tennessee plan would be for a few persons, earnest in the cause, to unite, agree upon an efficient plan for amount that comes down the East Tennessee and Georgia road. And the quantity that will be shipped at Chattanooga for the month of August will reach one hundred and fifty thou-sand bushels"—and thence to New York, and supplying their town, district, or county, and then send in their orders accordingly. What say our friends? Will they take hold

f the project, and make it go? Can they think f any cheaper, easier, and more effective plan of operations just now?

As we intend to begin the 1st day of May next, so that there will be but one month for anvassing, we trust all interested in the mater will see the necessity of prompt action.

In accordance with a vote of the National Woman Rights Convention at Philadelphia, in October last, the next Convention will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 17th and 18th of October next.

In behalf of the Central Committee

PAULINE W. DAVIS. President. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, Secretary Papers friendly, please copy. GENERAL CONVENTION OF RADICAL POLIT

ICAL ABOLITIONISTS, AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1855.

By appointment of a similar Convention in

Syracuse, New York, in June last. The undersigned, a Committee of Arrangements nted by the "Central Abolition Committee," are au rized by said Committee to invite a General Conven-Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 23d, 24t and 25th, 1855, for the purpose of discussing the *Illegality* and *Unconstitutionality of Slavery*, and the Power of the Federal Government over Slavery in the States. Also, to provide means for propagating the sentiments and advocating the measures of "Radical Political Aboli-ionists," and, if judged best, to organize for that object a

NATIONAL ABOLITION SOCIETY. Among those expected to be in attendance, and take part in the proceedings, are Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, S. S. Jocelyn, Frederick Douglass, A. Pryne, L. C. Matlack, A. G. Beman, the undersigned, and others, who may be announced hereafter.

JAMES MCCUNE SMITH. Committee of Arrange

## New York, August 23, 1855.

DR. AYER'S MEDICINES. We are gratified to announce to our readers a CA THARTIC PILL, (of which see advertisement in out columns,) from that celebrated physician and chemis ing of the managers was held at New York, on the 6th instant, Hon Luther Bradish in the Dr. J. C. Aver. His CHERRY PECTORAL, everywher known as the best remedy ever offered to the public for Coughs, &c., has prepared them to expect that anything L. Swann, Esqrs. Seven new auxiliaries were recognised, of which two were in Arkansas, and from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no medicine is more universally taken than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of one from such a ustworthy source. We happen to know, and can as Peet, Fuh Chau, China, in regard to the work in that country, and the advantage of publishing the Scriptures in the colloquial dialect; from Rev. Mr. Doty, at the Amoy Mission, stating sure them, that this article has intrinsic merits fully equa to any compound that has ever issued from his crucible and consequently is well worth a trial whenever such medicine becomes necessary.—Racine Com. Adv. 9

> \$50,000 CAN BE MADE by purchasing C. B. weutions for MANUFACTURING BARREL STAVES AND HEADS. For rights for Virginia and the Western States and Territories, apply to B. MILBURN, proprietor, Washington City, who has the machines in operation. Travelling agents wanted, to show and work machines in the foregoing States and Territories. TO HEN-KEEPERS.

NFORMATION which every hen-keeper should p sess is sent for 25 cents, by "POULTERER," Lincoln Centre, Maine

FREE LABOR GOODS.

THE undersigned has greatly improved his facilities for the supply of STAPLE DRY GOODS OF FREE ABOR MATERIAL, by the addition of a Mill, stocked with new and superior machinery, which turns out a variety of well-made fabrics, all cotton, and a mixture of cotton and wool. These goods are offered to dealers at market rates. Likewise, an assortment of Groceries.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,

451 Corner of Fifth and Cherry sts., Philadelphia.

HENRY H. BOODY. SANKER AND GENERAL AGENT

Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wisconsin, Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wisconsin,
Will buy and sell Land Warrants, enter Lands a
the Land Office, locate Land Warrants, pay Taxe
nades, and transact all the business of a Genera
Acency.
References.—Hon. Edward Kent. Bangor; Hon. Willian
Willis, Portland; P. W. Chandler, Esq., Boston; Davi
Pingra, Esq., Salem; Ivison & Fhinney, 178 Fulton stree
New York; William H. Allen. Esq., Pres. Girard College
Philadelphia; Alison Owen, Esq., Cincinnati; Hon. S. F
Benson, Washington, D. C.
Hudson, Wis., Mey 2t, 1855.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE F THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA West Penn Square, Philadelphia.

RGANIZED on the plan of the Industrial Colleges Continental Europe, and the only College in the Uni which gentlemen graduate in the industrial profession Third year, commencing MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1855. Mathematics and Engineering, Prof. S. H. PEABODY.
Jeneral and Applied Chemistry, "A. L. KENNEDY.
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Modern Languages, For Catalogues and further information, apply to A. L. KENNEDY, M. D.,

451 President of Faculty.

1 Certain Cure for this Disease may be found in the use of Perry Davis's Vegetable

PAIN KILLER.

Dubuque, Lova, May 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I feel under obligations to you for the ben efit I have received from your invaluable Pain Killer.

We have had some cholera here on the Mississippi thu early in the season. A few days since, I assisted in lay ing out and burying one of our citizens, who was suppose to have died with the disease. The next morning, I was taken with severe youting, accompanied with coldness. to have died with the disease. The next morning, I we taken with severe vamiling, accompanied with colduct of the extremities. Werm covering and hot application failed to restore warmth. My wife's family, who had us the Pain Killer with success during the cholera season Buffalo, in 1849, advised me to take it. I took two dose at intervals of fifteen minutes; a fine perspiration ensue and the next day, barring a little weakness, I was we and have been since. It may have been an attack ague; but whether ague or cholera, it answered my pupose. open, put whether ages in the property of our citizen save used the Pain Killer as a remedy for cholera, an pronounced it good. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to a still more extensive notice.

Yours, truly,

Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. 1.

Altorney at Law.

The Pain Killer is sold by John T. Mortimer a ray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.; Purcell, Ladd o., Richmond, Va.; and by all the principal Druggists

PRINTING.

LAND WARRANTS OBTAINED. THOMAS C. CONNOLLY (who has permission to refer to the editor of the National Era) prepares paper and prosecutes claims for Bounty Land Warrants.

Washington, D. C. 429

DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

Washington, D. C.

A TTORNEY AT LAW, will prosecute Bounty Land and other claims on the Federal Government. LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

J. T. NEELY, Attorney and General Agent for Claimants

E. S. HAMLIN and A. M. GANGEWER, Edit

The Columbian is a weekly newspaper, published e
Wednesday, on a handsome sheet, at the city of Co
bus. Ohio, the Capital of the State
In Politics, it will advocate the cause and supper
policy of the Independent Democracy; it will
ever the Rights of Man, and will oppose whatever vi
or tends to violate the Equality of Rights. It will
deliass Legislation, Involuntary Personal Servitude, a
the various devices by which the few seek to subjug
many to their rule. It it will aim to spend almo
blessings attendant upon Free Labor and Free Instit
Recognising the law of Progress, it will lead its
support to every practicable and just measure for a
motion of Industrial Prosperity, Peace, Liberty, Edi
Temperance, and the welfare of the Agricultural an
in classes.

It is a well-known fact, that the Slave Power,
pendous Monopoly, which grows fat on the unpa will be made.

Land Warrants selling at \$1.11 per acre,
He refers to Senators and Representatives in Congress
und to the Heads of the various Departments of the Gen
rate Government.

444

IOWA LANDS.

CAPITALISTS and others, wishing to make inv.
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destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly has advay; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept is it mouths a raw sore.

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known, not only in this but the neighboring "New Orleans, 5th "Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring self and family have been very much been medicines. My wife was cured, two yeas evere and dangerous cough, by your Chand since then has eigoyed perfect health. have several times been cured from attactura and Croup by it. It is an invaluable these complaints. Your Cathartic Pilse cured me from a dyspepsia and costivener grown upon me for some years. Indeed, this from the fact that I had fail from the best Physicians which this section ry affords, and from any of the numerous retaken. taken.

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our family, and you may well suppose we see so
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LEAVITT THANTER
LEAVITT GOEL 15

windful of it.

\*\*Cours, respectively.

\*\*Senate Chamber, Ohio, Aprilds the cough trial of the Cathartic Pills left me by your and have been cured by them of the dreating. The first lived me, and a few subsequent doses have of removed the disease. I feel in letter health on the some years before, which I attribute entirely used for your Cathartic Pills.

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WASHING

For the N ELEANOR SOUTHN BY MARTH In every community

ble, and, as it would s age, who is supposed t relates to births, deaths. Oldfield is no exception we are chiefly indebted Southmayd's Wardship It had been a busy for hands and tongues, Parsonage; for when t ished, and the carpente tools and departed, the furniture. It would be down all the exclamati ration which many of from the dozen matror der the supervision of sisting in the unpacking furniture; and though which the old lady did mere "useless vanities. the tone with which sh proper position, that s

thority in such matters pleased at the deferen It was Saturday for the old lady put on h walked over to the Pa of the week's labor. pantry, where stacks o biscuits, and bread, as ed the liberality of the then she passed slo whisking her spotted and tables, to wipe off dust, but proved only had stolen in between a chair a hair's breadt the others, and, upon it back again. To say was in just that moo would have termed fid ed herself in a deepwhat she termed the " around with an expre

and regret.

"It has all come ri

tered. "They who

again lay their heads go out and in before him, bating his want little thought to live t Psalmist? 'I have b old, but never have saken, or his seed beg Then the sweep swayed to and fro in direction to her thoug There, I knew the hold!" she exclaimed window. "I told He tied it up; but some telling."
Proceeding to the

a hammer, nail: and, flinging up the s shrub, and nailed it u ner.
"I mind the very merfield's wife plante she stepped back to was when Fred was once in two minutes through the open win and came along just while we were con came up, with little die away there, ame roots; he said it de

flowers, and I did no

of difference any way

She drew from her knife, and began to branches, when sud and she held nothing hand. She stood lool in a kind of astonish "Nigh on to fifty y to break now! Name warning; but I'm no and the coming back crowning mercy. W wedding? And wh thought of furnishin Susan's old one, bec home-like, and never Poor boy! I'm afra like home in one of "Umph! it's an eacexclaimed a gruff vo may well say it; for year at a hotel!"
"Mr. Bigelow!" "Why! where did drop down? The c

' Please to remem no woman, to answer a breath. In the fir railroad and partly i were over here, I too Will, his wife, and I left them all laughi once, and smotherin Fred and Fletcher somehow the old ma that he is not heart but he thought of the only time he h cheat me, as he doe Rebecca must sta and you," said Aunt for her face had le the old man had ut usekeeper, if she anything when she i "A very sensible ble people to deal w merfield gets a cro obstinate as Satan b

a word of Hagar's sake-sacrificing her pupils—that's the pl dren in the whole w Fred Summerfield! What does Beck "She! oh, she i about that fellow I With three words, I

as good as any pul there, he will certain dise right speedily."
"Why don't you him to let Rebecca Would you have Bigelow is more self sacrifice a home for interest, shall I grue to look at Hagar, ar

school and plans, you angel of the Lord lividage. The old man got

as he pleases, when To hear him talk would think it Par